RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 mnts.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.60	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice by *letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not*. There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office*. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

W. C. HOLAHAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
Jan. 28, '70-tf

ALEX. KING, JR.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.,
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. Office three doors South of the Court House, lately occupied by J. W. Dickerson. nov26

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the INQUIRER Building, (second door.)
☞ Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURLORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE. ..... E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1;69:tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN,
WOODBERRY, PA.,
SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17sely

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY. SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.23,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford April 1, '69.,

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*
As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

W. M. LLOYD
BANKER.
Transacts a General Banking Business, and makes collections on all accessible points in the United States.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER, STERLING and CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE bought and sold.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all descriptions always on hand.
Accounts of Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers and all other solicited.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Jan. 7, '70.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.
The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31july Huntingdon, Pa.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

LUTZ & JORDAN,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

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JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

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POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

LUTZ & JORDAN.

SDeckerhoof 1apr64

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

LUTZ & JORDAN, *Editors and Proprietors.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1870. VOL. 43: NO 9.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C

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" " (if not paid within six mos.)... $2.50
" " (if not paid within the year,)... $3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

LUTZ & JORDAN, BEDFORD, PA.

ITEMS.

INCOME TAX.—Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, has introduced a bill in the House of Represetatives, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, reducing the income tax to be levied and paid upon the gains, profits and income for the year ending December 31, 1869, from five to three per centum on the amount of each person's income liable to said tax over and above the sum of two thousand dollars, which last amount is exempted from said tax.

THE POPE SAYS HE IS INFALLIBLE.—The Pope appears to be in advance of the pending decision of the Conncil upon the question of Pontifical infallibility. According to the *Tablet* his Holiness has, within the last few days, approved and enriched with indulgences a prayer for the Greek schismatics, wherein the following words are worthy of note: "O Mary, Immaculate Virgin, we beseech the to be pleased to entreat the Divine Spirit in favor of our erring brethren, that enlightened by his quickening grace, they may return to the Catholic Church, *under the infallible authority of its chief Pastor, the Roman Pontiff,*

THE FUNDING BILL.—It is said to be the intention of the Senate Finance Committee to press the consideration of the bill to fund the public debt, and to debate it from day to day until disposed of. Secretary Boutwell has informed members of both the financial committees that if this bill becomes a law, he has assurance of the most trustworthy character, that he can fund five hundred millions of the debt this year into a five per cent. bond. He has received a telegram announcing that with exchange added 5-20s of '67 were par in Paris, and he believes that there is quite a large amount of European capital that will seek investment in the new loan. He regards the Funding bill as the most important to the Government of any other measure now pending.

A GENTLEMAN in Michigan, who lately visited their State penitentiary, reports *fifty murderers* in the male department, nad about *thirty* in the female department. On these tremendous facts he makes the following observations:

"We hang nobody—and say what you will, Michigan is a murdering State. It has less of foreign population than any Western State. Its people are of New England origin, direct or second-hand, as those of none other, but we shed more blood in a decade than Massachusetts has shed, with all her Celtic immigrants, since the adoption of the National Constitution! You may tell the story that capital punishment does not lessen murder to the marines. If the murderer is sure to hang—he will be scarce. On that you may rely."

ON the door of the old mosque in Damascus, which was once a Christian church, but for twelve centuries has ranked among the holiest of the Mohammedan sanctuaries, are inscribed these remarkable words:

'Thy kingdom, O Christ, is everlasting, and thy dominion endureth throughout all generations.' Though the name of Christ has been regularly blasphemed, and the disciples of Christ regularly cursed for twelve hundred years within it, the inscription has nevertheless remained unimpaired by time. It was unknown during the long reign of Mohammedan intolerance; but when religious liberty was partially restored, and the missionaries were enabled to establish a Christian church in that city, it was again brought to light, encouraging them in their work of faith and labor of love.

HOW STAMPS ARE TO BE CANCELED.—The Internal Revenue Bureau has directed that after May, 1st, 1870, all adhesive stamps used upon instruments, documents, writings, and papers, mentioned in Schedule B, of the Internal Revenue Laws, shall be canceled by the person affixing either by writing upon each and every stamp, in ink, the initials of his name and the date, year, month and day upon which the same is attached or used, or by cutting and cancelling the same by a certain machine approved by the commissioner. This regulation has been made on account of the extensive frauds alleged to have been committed by washing, restoring and using internal adhesive revenue stemps which have been canceled by the "ribbon stamp machine." The Commissioner orders that after May 1st, 1870, no other method of cancellation than that first mentioned above shall be recognized as legal or sufficient.

MORE CABLE SCHEMES.—Exclusive of the two Atlantic cable companies, not less than ten submarine telegraph schemes, with a capital of $35,000,000, have been promoted or completed within a few months. The capital of the British Indian submarine telegraph from Suez to Aden and Bombay is alone put down at 19,000,000; the Falmouth, Malta and Gibraltar line at $3,900,000; the West India and Panama line at $3,300,000; the British Indian extension from Ceylon to Singapore at $2,500 000; the China submarine telegraph at $4,900,000; the China and Japan extension the Great Northern Telegraph at $3 500,000; and the Panama and South Pacific at $1,900,000.—This wondrful activity is exciting some alarm lest the work be overdone, and the London *Economist* advises quiet people not to meddle with cable companies.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.—The following are some of the leading features of the General Appropriation bill:

Common Schools	$750,000
State Normal School, 6th district	10,000
Judges Supreme Court	32,500
District Court and Com. Pleas, Judges, Philadelphia	35,000
Do. Allegheny	25,000
Judge Pearson, Dauphin county.	5,000
Judges in Commonwealth	150,000
Associate do	50,000
Interest on Funded debt	1,800,000
Public Printing	25,000
Legislative expense	200,000
Penn'a. Institution, Deaf and Dumb, ($250 for each pupil)...	40,000
Penn. Blind Asylum	30,000
Harrisburg Lunatic Asylum	20,000
Harrisburg Lunatic Asylum improvements	50,000
Media Training School	20,000
Philadelphia House of Refuge	30,000
Western House of Refuge	30,000
Northern Home	10 000
Erie Marine Hospital	20,000
Military Claims	5,000
Home for Little Wanderers	5,000
Chaplain of the House	300
Chaplain of the Senate	300
Eastern Penitentiary	20,000
Western Penitentiary	22,000
Western Penitentiary improvements	20,000
Northern Insane Hospital	150,000
Salary of Gen. Agent and expenses of Board of Public Charities.	5,000
State Historian's Department	6,000
Eastern Experimental Farm	5,000
Penn. Widow's Asylum	5,000
Home for Destitute Colored Children	1,000

Provision is also made for destitute soldiers' orphans.

Poetry.

INSTABILITY.

BY W. J. M.

I made a man of snow and I set him in the glow
Of a warm meridian sun,
And he really looked quite trim for I'd fashioned well each limb,
And I thought my work well done.
But when the day was spent, and to see my man I went,
He did'nt look so gay,
For beneath that glowing sun, my man had been undone,
For he'd *melted quite away.*

I built a "castle in the air" most elegant and rare,
Whose turrets reached the skies,
And its chambers did unfold such a mass of shining gold
That it dazzled quite my eyes,
And so much it did me please that I thought I'd take my ease
When such treasure I had found,
But ere I was aware my castle so elegant and rare,
Had *tumbled to the ground.*

I went unto the strand and I built a *dam of sand*
In a river's bed quite dry,
And foolishly did dream that it would stay the stream
When the waves were running high,
But when the freshet came, my effort proved quite lame;
My dam was washed away,
And not a single trace could I find about the place
Where its foundation lay.

My house on fire caught and a remedy I sought
To stay the eager flame,
But how woful the mistake I then and there did make—
I tell it to my shame,
For the *tow* that I cast on in a moment was all gone
From my bewildered gaze,
For the fire fiercer grew as on the same I threw
And *higher* went the blaze.

Once I had a friend on whom I did depend;
He was generous and kind,
And I never had a thought that his love would come to nought—
To him was I so blind;
But the *sunshine* came and *went* and my faith I did repent—
I thought it could not be
When *adverse winds* did blow; when my hopes were lain low,
Oh! where, alas, was he?

MORAL.

He who trusts in friends on a broken reed depends,
For they will melt away,
And the castles that we build with evanescence filled,
Will crumble to decay.
Vain as a dam of sand or a flimsy hempen band,
When wave and flame are high.
Oh! how sad to feel that life is so unreal,
And we are left to sigh!

RUM IS POISON.

It will rob the head of sense,
It will rob the purse of pence,
It will rob the mouth of food,
And the soul of heavenly good.

It will sear the tender heart;
Make the young from good depart;
Change the honest into knaves;
Dig for sots untimely graves.

Miscellaneous.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.

"She's rich eh! Then, by Jove I'll enter the lists, and win her if I can!"

The two young men were leaning over the garden fence, slowly breathing out the blue wreathed fragrance of their cigars, and watching the young moon, whose golden rim rested almost upon the edge of the western woods.

"Worth a hundred thousand, they say, at least," said Henry Emmons; "but then, my dear fellow, she is forty and as plain as Medusa!"

"I don't care if she were ninety, and had a hump on her back:" enthusiastically responded Herbert Lynn. "I shall see her only through the golden glimmer of her wealth. A rich wife has always been my aim—and now, opportunity befriends me."

"And how about blue eyed little Abby?"

"Oh, confound Abby. Now don't look so indignant, Emmons, how could you ever suppose that I ever meant anything more than an amusing flirtation with Abby? It's a fellow's business to make himself agreeable to every pretty girl that comes in his way, and nobody in their sober senses could ever imagine that I, Herbert Lynn, meant to throw myself away on a cherry-lipped farmers daughter! I'm going for the heiress I tell you!"

Herbert Lynn drew his tall, finely modelled figure up as he spoke, and carressed his golden brown mustache, with a sort of lazy, scornful light in his eyes. He was very handsome, and he knew it, this city-bred Apollo, who had come out into the country to rest and recruit after his wearisome siege of fever.

Emmons looked at him with a curious smile. "Lynn, you are the coolest fellow I ever knew!"

"Very probably. But I say, Harry what brings that fair feminine Maiden out here?"

"Oh, they say she is annoyed to death with fortune hunters, and wants to pass as a mere ordinary young lady here. It was by the merest chance that I happened to hear that Rebecca Lacy was the heiress to the famous old estate of Lacy of Thorndike."

"Good!" said Lynn, with evident satisfaction, "then I shall have an opportunity of playing the devoted and disinterested lover! How astonished I shall be, when, amid her soft blushes of yielding confusion, and—and all that sort of thing you know—she tells me that she will not come altogether portionless to me!"

Emmons dashed his cigar down among Abby Wallace's velvet-blossomed sweet williams.

"Lynn, what an unmitigated puppy you are! You never seem to dream for an instant of such a thing as a possible refusal!"

"Not much danger of that," said the handsome Adonis, laughing. "You see, Harry, I've always been one of the lucky ones, and I don't think Dame Fortune will desert me now! When does she arrive?"

"To morrow afternoon, by stage."

And the two young men talked on, while Abby Wallace, weeding her border of china-asters, behind the high black thorn hedge, heard it all with a heart that seemed turning to ice within her.

So Herbert Lynn had only been making a plaything of her, after all—a mere toy to while away the tedium of those long, dull summer days! And she had thought——

But no matter. Abby would think so no more—she was effectually arroused now from her delicious dream of happiness—and she crept away into the house with tearless eyes and cheeks where the innocent roses were blanched to deadly white.

"I can be revenged yet—and I will be" Abby murmered to herself.

Miss Rebecca Lacy arrived the next day, according to programme, with a perfect avalanche of trunks, carpet-bags, packing-boxes, and valises, an enthusiastic poodle, two canaries and a screaming macaw.

She was not pretty—in fact, Mr. Lynn, though determined to view her through an atmosphere of *couleur de rose*, could not disguise from himself the obtrusive fact that she was exceedingly plain.

Her Hair was of that, dull, lustreless brown, which catches neither depth from the shadow, nor golden shine from the sunbeam; her complexion was thick and muddy, her mouth wide and her teeth decaying and bad; while her nose, instead of stopping short at that piquant curve which is called *retroussee*, looked as if she had flattened its extreme end against a pine-board!

Add to this a stout figure, with round shoulders, elephantine ankles, and no visible waist, and you will have a pretty correct idea of Miss Rebecca Lacy's *tout ensemble.*

Even Herbert Lynn was taken somewhat back at first.

"Venus and the Three Graces" he muttered to himself, "the idea of passing one's life by the side of such a Gorgon as that!"

But then he remembered his empty purse and his expensive habits.

"Herbert, my dear boy," he apostrophized himself, "don't make a donkey of yourself. Your age of sentimental softness is over—the main chance, my boy, is what you have to look out for! Just now it's your business to make love to Miss Rebecca Lacy, and you'd better be about it before some one else cuts in. Abby takes my defection very well. What a plucky little creature she is! I only wish it were *she* who had the hundred thousand dollars tacked to her apron strings!"

So our mercenary-minded hero set himself diligently to work, to besiege the fortress of Miss Lacy's maiden heart.

If one wishes to make love, there is no better spot on earth than a cosy old farm house, overshadowed with apple trees, and surrounded with pleasant walks—and Abby Wallace, considerate little lassie that she was, seemed to contrive every possible method of throwing the lovers together.

Miss Rebecca started; she had never been courted so diligently before.

And, to tell the truth, it was dull work for Herbert Lynn.

Intellectual diamonds do sometimes sparkle beneath rough, uncut surfaces, but this was not the case with Miss Rebecca Lacy.

If she had not been an heiress, people would have pronounced her a fool—and Lynn was as quick to perceive her mental deficiencies as if he had not been wooing her after the most approved fashion.

"She is confounded stupid," he said confidentially, to his friend Emmons, who only laughed.

"Look here, Abby," said Miss Rebecca, one evening to the farmer's daughter, "what is that fellow chasing me around for, all the time?"

"Why, Miss Rebecca, he's in love with you.

Miss Lacy started, then giggled.

"Dear me—it's very nice to have a lover, isn't it! And do you suppose he'll ask me to marry him?"

"Of course he will!"

Miss Rebecca giggled again.

"I wonder what my neice will say? My neice is coming next week."

Which fact being duly transmitted to Mr. Lynn, only made him hasten the campaign.

"For of course, her relations will object—relations always do," argued Herbert, sagely. "The quicker one rushes matters through, the better it will be!"

And that very afternoon he contrived to lure Miss Rebecca forth into the tremulous green shadows of a honey suckle arbor at the foot of the garden.

"Sit down here, Rebecca——Miss Lacy," he murmured, taking her parasol from her.

"Aren't you afraid of spiders and caterpillers? I am!" said the fair one, looking dubiously around her.

"Rebecca——"

"And I think it's damp under foot—and I'm always subject to rheumatism in the joints."

"Hear me one moment, dearest—tell me that the frantic, adoring love of my nature for thee, is returned! Rebecca, sweetest dream of my life, my heart is all thine own!"

Miss Lucy blushed—blushes were not be coming to her, turning her complexion to a dull mahogany color—and simpered—

"Do you mean that you want to marry me?"

"Dearest, yes. Will you be mine!"

Miss Lacy capitulated at once, with a hysteric giggle, and threw herself on Herbert Lynn's shoulder, with an impetus that had nearly destroyed his balance.

"Then you love me, Rebecca?"

"I think you're the very nicest young man I ever saw!" murmured the confiding fair one. "But oh! what will my niece say?"

What care we what she says, Rebecca? Are not our hearts our own?

"Ye-e-s—but then she's always telling me what an old fool I am, and—and—"

"Listen, my love," said Herbert, with a sudden inspiration, let us put our fate beyond the reach of any moddling hand."

"I don't understand you," said Miss Lacy with a stupid stare.

"Yonder lies the parsonage, endowered in roses, a fit casket for love's vows—let us walk quietly over there and be married!"

"Before my niece comes?" and Miss Rebecca caught greedily at the idea.

Herbert thought she had never looked so preter-naturally ugly before, but, after all, what did looks signify?

Perhaps he should be a handsome young widower ere many years had elapsed!

"Come, then, my treasure," he murmured sentimentally.

An hour afterwards, Herbert Lynn, returned to the quiet old farm house a married man, with his wife leaning (no fairy weight) upon his arm.

"We are just in time—there are Becky's trunks on the piazza now," shrieked Mrs. Lynn, "and there's Becky herself."

The niece, a tall, pretty girl of eighteen, glanced at the advancing couple in surprise.

"Why, aunt Rebecca, what does this mean?"

Aunt Rebecca gave a nervous little titter.

"It—it means that I'm married to Mr. Lynn. This is your Uncle, my dear!"

"And I assure you," added Herbert, loftily," that all the efforts of designing relatives to interfere with our happiness will be treated with the scorn they deserve."

"Dear me," said the niece cooly, "nobody has any desire to interfere, I can assure you, sir. Of course, since Aunt Rebecca has now a natural protector, I shall withdraw the allowance I have always made her, and——"

"The allowance? I doubt whether I understand you?"

"Why," exclaimed the blushing bride, "our Becky's a great heiress. Didn't you know it? With more money than she can tell what to do with; and she's always allowed me fifty dollars a month."

"Then you—*you* are not the rich Miss Lacy?" dropped from Herbert's lips as he stared stonily at his newly-made wife.

"I've got five hundred dollars of my own in the Lewinsville Bank," said Mrs. Herbert Lynn, in all the pride of conscious possession.

Five hundred dollars of her own! Herbert felt, with a sick thrill of despair, that he had indeed sold his birth-right for a mess of pottage.

"Yes," said Abby Wallace, with a mischievous smile dimpling her lips, "the fame of Miss Rebecca Lacy's wealth had preceded her here, and neither Mr. Lynn, nor Mr. Emmons, knew—in fact, no one knew, but myself—that there were two Miss Rebecca Lacys! I hope you are not disappointed, Mr. Lynn!"

YOUNG WOMANHOOD.

Young womanhood—the sweet moon on the horizon's verge—a thought matured, but not uttered—a conception warm and glowing not embodied—the rich halo which predicts the rising sun—the rosy down that bespeaks the ripening peach—a flower—

A flower which is not quite a flower,
Yet is no more a bud.
—*Gallegers Hyperion.*

Young womanhood—a moving mass of undeveloped beauty, well supplied with tongue—a thing composed of powder, hoops and flounces, to be by turn pitied, loved and flattered—a puff of vanity, void of solid substance, and calculated to deceive—a pigeon—

A pigeon which is not quite a pigeon,
Yet 'twill not do to call a squab.
—*Jackson Flag.*

We must have a finger in the pie if we get it burned for our impudence.

Young womanhood—a proof sheet with but one error—a ginger-cake not quite done, but will do to take along if a fellow has no time to wait—milk and peaches that lack a little sugar—a five-franc piece that will answer for a dollar rather than take a ragged bill—o strawberry—

A strawberry that is not ripe,
Yet is no longer green.
—*Shelbyville Expositor.*

Young womanhood—a thing of beauty—an abject that leads man to virtue, yet lures him to vice—is worthy of the highest praise, yet often deserves censure—a strange compound of good and bad—young womanhood—

A dream which is not all a dream,
And not quite reality.
—*Nashville Gazette.*

Young womanhood—an inviting, beautifully bound book in muslin and gilt, yet half bound and guiltless, just ready to enter Hymen's bindery. An opening volume, yet unread and unreadable beyong the title page and preface. A volume of poetry, and yet blank verse.

Within this awful volume lies
The mystery of mysteries.
Yet when a youth such pains we took,
We think we know her "like a book."
—*Union.*

The *Conservative* will hazard a word upon this interesting subject—it appearing to be a privileged one—at the risk of having a nose pulling.

Young womanhood—"a thing of beauty," yet far from being "a joy forever." Fresh as the morn, and at the same time, if possible, more evanescent. With voice as sweet as lovers' tongues, and far more deceptive. A doubtful kind of merchantable commodity, so perishable that it is often lost before an acceptable bid is offered. Hardly worth the value set upon it.

Yet were it as far
As that vast shore washed with the farthest sea,
Men would adventure for such merchandise.
—*Conservative.*

We will risk our few remaining hairs in the good cause: Young womanhood—a lucious and juicy orange, which peels beautifully, and which, the sweeter and more golden it is, the better it is relished. An unbroken bill, the luxury of spending which is yet in store for the fortunate possesser. But,

While our hearts can feel or lips can speak,
Our words shall fail not, though our words are weak—
Weak to express what bends each noble soul
In mild submission to its sweet control;
Which smooths each wrinkle from the brow of care,
And sets eternal youth in beauty there?
—which refers to the love of the aforesaid young woman.—*Cincinnati Times.*

INFLUENCE.—A man cannot sin without having the influence, and in some sense, the punishment of his sin fall upon others. Thus a man cannot indulge in the use of strong drinks without having sad consequense rest fearfully upon many helpless and innocent dependents. The bitter crime and treason of a few have brought indescribable and innumerable disasters upon all the inhabitants of a great and once prosperous nation. Under the moral government of God, the results of moral action are not limited to the agents of those actions. They spread and spread, and when a wrong act is committed there is no such thing as determining where its influence will stop. Wicked men do not stop and think what trains they are starting, and what consequences will follow their rash and foolhardy conduct. Drop a bottle in the sea and you do not know to what shore the unseen currents of the deep will drift it. Utter the feeblest word and you cannot tell over what hearts it may breathe, and into what forms it will crystalize and live forever.

COUNT DE GASPARIN ON FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

While so many of our thoughtless or light brained American writers and speakers are rendering themselves ridiculous in the estimation of cool-headed thinkers of both sexes, it is not amiss to present them with the views expressed by the eminent scholar and philosopher, Count De Gasparin, on their favorite "hobby," female suffrage. A close reasoner, always arguing from cause and effect, he has given a forcible paper to the public in *L'Egalite* on this very subject, and on whose train of analysis and conclusion cannot be gainsayed by the most ardent supporter of the cause. As an elector, he claims that woman would "fill her *role* as mother equally ill with that of wife," both to be lost ultimately "in the whirl of politics." There are few persons, male or female, who will not agree with Gasparin in this deduction. In proof of his argument, he says:

"In the first place, public life claims time. Those who invite woman to become a man really only wish it to a minimum extent. Unfortunately, logic has its inexorabilities. One is man or one is not. One enters public life or one does not; it is a question of taking up or letting alone. The women who embark in public affairs must devote a portion of their lives to reading the journals, studying public and political opinion, assisting at public meetings and following parliamentary discussions. * * * * We should see women's clubs, *salons* of political women, and journals written by women, (very well written, I doubt not.) We should have to stand by the coming of the female man (*femmechomme,*) inferior both to the woman and to the man who would have renounced all grace and not have exchanged it for strength. Think of women delivered over to the press reports, to the insolent caricature. Trained to the contest, giving and taking hard hits, she would soon loose the charm of softness and modesty, which are at once a charm and a defense. I know well what the family would lose. I wish to be informed what politics would gain. Would there be less intrigue, fewer passions, less prejudice, fewer personal questions taking the place of questions of principal? * * * Woman is superior and influential only on condition that she is a true woman. Take from her neither her silent action nor her noble domestic empire, which includes her household, her children, her husband, too, and in addition to these the sick and the indigent. The political woman, the blue-stocking, the woman who has exchanged the family for the public, stands already before us in the road on which we are urged, as a warning and scare crow.

There is a nut-shell in the whole truth about this woman's suffrage question. Only a limited number of the sex in this country, or in England, ask the right to vote. This whole matter has arrived at a stage which presents us with a condition of affairs so distasteful that even the critics have of late refused to waste ink and paper upon its absurdities and revolting scenic effects. Count de Gasparin is right in his logic, and the women of America and England, who are not "beside themselves," will thank him for the many words he has written in their behalf.

NEVER GIVE UP.

In most cases, the wise and good men will come down, but never give up. The heroic thing to say is this: "Things are bad, but they may be worse, and with God's blessing I will try to make them better." Who does not know that by resolute adherence to this principle many battles have been won after they have been lost? Don't the French say that the English have conquered on many fields because they did not know when they had been beaten; in short, because they would never give up?

Pluck is a great quality. Let us respect it everywhere; at least whenever enlisted on the side of right. Ugly is the bull dog, and indeed, blackguard looking; but I admire one thing about it—it will never give up. And splendid success has often come at length to the man who fought on through failure, hoping against hope. Mr. Disraeli might well have given up after his first speech in the House of Commons; many men would never have opened their lips there again. I declare, I feel something sublime in that defiant, "The day will come when you will be glad to hear me," when we read it by the light of events. Of course, only extraordinary success could justify the words. They might have been the vaporing of a conceited fool.

Galileo, compelled to appear to come down, did not give up. Still, it moves. The great Nonconformist preacher, Robert Hall, broke down in his first attempt to preach, but he did not give up. Mr. Tennyson might have given up, had he been disheartened by the sharp reviews of his earliest volume. George Stephenson might also have given up when his railroad and his locomotive were laughed out of the Parliament committee. Mr. Thackeray might have given up when the publishers refused to have anything to do with *Vanity Fair.*

The first articles of men who have become the most successful periodical writers have been consigned to the Balaam box. Possibly this was in some measure the cause of their success. It taught them to take more pains. It was a taking down. It showed them that their task was not easy; if they would succeed, they must do their very best. And if they had stamina to resolve that, though taken down, they would not give up, the disappointment was an excellent discipline. I have known students at College, whose success in carrying off honors was unexampled, who in the first one or two competitions were ignominiously beaten. Some would have given up. They only came down; they went at their work with a will, and never were beaten more.—*Country Parson.*

UNMARRIED WOMEN.—"I am not afraid to live alone," said a noble woman, "but I dare not marry unworthily."

Is there no heroism here? I think that to submit cheerfully to a single life where circumstances have been unkind, to choose it from a high sense of duty, or to accept it for the sake of loyalty to a high ideal, is as brave a thing as a woman can do. But, after all, the woman who does this, simply demands to be let alone. She begs that you will not suppose her insensible to a stab because she does not cry out. She has her pride and her delicacy. She urges no claims upon admiration, but she has no consciousness of disgrace.—*Lippincott.*

THE AXE in the BUNDLE of RODS.

The axe carried before the Roman consuls was always bound up in a bundle of rods. An old author tells us that "the rods were tied up with knotted cords, and that when an offender was condemned to be punished, the executioner would untie the knots, one by one, and, meanwhile, the magistrate would look the culprit in the face, to observe any signs of repentance, and watch his words, to see if he could find a motive for mercy; and thus justice went to its work deliberately and without passion." The axe was inclosed in rods to show that the extreme penalty was never inflicted till milder means had failed: first the rod, and the axe only as a terrible necessity.

Reader, if you are unconverted, I beg you to look at the symbol and learn a lesson. The Lord is gracious and full of compassion toward *you.* He has waited lo these years, untying the knots very slowly, and seeing whether you will, by His long suffering, be led to repentance. Hitherto, few and feeble have been any tokens for good in you. Beware! for mercy tarries not forever, and justice will not long delay. The rods you have already felt. Those burials of dear ones were all rods to you. That fever, that broken arm, that loss in business—all these put together have been warnings to you, which you cannot despise without committing great sin. Many have been brought to God by afflictions; but you, perhaps, have been rather hardened than otherwise. See to it, sinner! For, when the rods have had their turn, the axe must come in for its work. Its edge is sharp, and its blow is terrible. He who wields it will cut through soul and body, and none can escape from His wrath. You have found the rod to be very dreadful, but what will the axe be? Hell is not to be thought of without trembling; but it will soon be your eternal dwelling place, unless you repent. Can you endure its endless torments? Trembler, there is hope! Jesus died. Jesus lives. Trust in him who stood in the sinner's place, and you are saved. Oh, may the Holy Ghost now, while you read, lead you to Jesus and to safety, for time flies like the weaver's shuttle, and the thread of life is soon snapped. "To day, if ye will hear His voice, harden not your hearts."—*Spurgeon.*

AMERICAN vs. ENGLISH LONGEVITY.

English travellers in the United States have often deplored the degeneracy of the Anglo-Saxon stock on this side of the Atlantic. The body, they have said, loses in stoutness, the features grow narrow and pinched, and the vitality of the whole system is diminished. English editors and political economists have made many a sermon from thir text, and have argued that in two or three centuries the Anglo-Saxon race in this country may become extinct.

Eminent physicians among us have accepted the truth of this statement, Oliver Wendell Holmes among others, and have attributed the change chiefly to climatic influences, but in part also to social habits. It might have been well, before investigating the cause, to settle the facts. There can be little doubt of a wide departure in form and feature from the English type but in the matter of health and longevity the advantage is on our side. So, at least, statistics prove, and there is no appeal from their authority.

The records of life insurance companies furnish ample and satisfactory data for comparison. The experience of twenty of the most prominent English and Scotch companies, compared with the combined American experience, is as follows: Starting with 10,000 lives at the age of ten the American loss the first year is 75; the Eng. 79. At age twenty, American loss is 72; English 56. At age forty, American loss is 77; English 81. At age sixty, American loss is 155; English 184. At age eighty, American loss is 209; English 186.

Thus, at every period of life below eighty years, with the single exception of the second decade, which is very fatal among us, American vitality is superior to English. As the mother-country has always prided itself on tha robustness of its sons, it will be hard to yield the palm to the so-called degenerate Yankees. But "westward the course of empire takes its way."

HOW WE S

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY. MARCH 4, 1870.

GOLD—BONDS—CONTRACTION.

On Saturday last, gold fell to 115¼ in New York. More than this, last week, for the first time since the beginning of the war in 1861, our bonds stood at par in the money markets of the world. This is a matter of honest pride and one in which all good citizens will rejoice. The occupation of the Gold Gamblers is evidently gone and the finances of the country bid fair to be henceforth free from the raids of unprincipled gamblers. But there is in this low rate of gold a practical refutation of that class of financiers known as contractionists, at whose head stood Secretary McCulloch. At the close of the war McCulloch at once declared that the only way to arrive at specie payments was to adopt a rapid contraction policy. Every student of history, who drew conclusions from the facts of history rather from fine spun theories, opposed the the policy of contraction. The opponents of contraction argued that a few years time would bring us safely to specie payments without any contraction and without a financial crisis. McCulloch tried his contraction policy until he had twice or thrice brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy, when public sentiment compelled him to desist. Then only, was begun the work of thoroughly revising our revenue laws and levying and collecting taxes, so as to, not only, meet all our expenditures, but begin at once the redemption of our bonds. Ever since this policy was adopted, our credit has continued to improve until our bonds are to-day at par and the pet fiancial theory of McCulloch and Greeley, that only contraction and a financial crash could bring us to specie payments, stands completely exploded. With almost the same amount of currency as in 1865 we have gold at 115¼ and our bonds at par. We are now proving by a demonstration that it was not the excess of currency that injured our credit, but lack of faith either in our ability or our will to pay our debt. Now that our ability has been proven and our will proclaimed in both word and deed, the volume of currency is left out of the calculation. With these facts before them we hope Congress will at once pass the funding bill; and then if it is thought the business of the country requires it also pass the bill increasing the national bank circulation $50,000,000. We believe the country requires it, and the sooner we get it the better. Or better still give us a free-banking law with 3 per cent government securities. But let us have no more croaking about an inflated currency. That nonsensical and mischievous idea is now effectually exploded.

THE TREASURY BILL.

The Senate on the 24th ult., had under consideration the House bill regulating the management of the State Treasury. The bill requires the Treasurer to give security in the sum of $500.000 and fixes his salary at $5000; it further requires him to keep the state funds in one or more banks in this state, at the best rate of interest that can be obtained, but not to put more than one fourth in any one bank at any one time. We fear from the tenor of debate in the Senate that there is very little desire to pass the bill and that it is merely designed to keep up the discussion to conciliate public opinion and finally let it go over with the unfinished business. Such a disposition of the bill will not answer. The people demand honest, straight-forward action from their representatives and nothing less will satisfy them. We demand a vote on this bill and we hope the yeas and nays will be called so that every man may be forced to show his hand. The Republican party is in earnest in its demand for retrenchment and reform, and will set its seal of condemnation on every Senator or Representative who fails to come up to the standard. Let us have the names of all of this class, so that we may have an opportunity to leave all sneaks and pilferers at home another session. Trickery in our legislative bodies is becoming entirely too common; and the trick of discussing bills, the passage of which the public demands, and then letting them go over among unfinished business, or laying them on the table is becoming entirely too common. Representatives who have neither honor nor decency enough to respect the wishes of their constituents should be promptly retired by an indignant and outraged constituency. No other remedy will answer. If constituencies permit drones and pilferers to be renominated and sent back to misrepresent them, they are no better than their representatives and deserve no sympathy. They are simply a disgrace to a Republican government. If we have bold, intelligent, wide awake constituencies, they will not long tolerate such miserable nonentities as make up a large portion of the Representatives of both parties. A pressing want of our times is that of good, able, upright, industrious men in our legislative bodies. It behooves both parties to make an earnest effort in this direction. When that is done we may look for more efficient legislation and less official corruption.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

New York city is perhaps the best specimen of the effects of Democratic rule to be found in the whole United States. There Democracy has reigned supreme and untrammeled for years, and there we find in perfection the ripened fruits of a purely Democratic rule. The corporation, manual giving the legislation expenditures, &c., for the whole city government, shows that the law expenses of the City Government for the year 1868, were $1,233,584. The law expenses of the Government of a little place known as the United States for the past year amounted to but $375,990 or less than one third. What will the tax payers of Pennsylvania say to such an exhibit? Do they want Democratic rule here? At the same rate, under Democratic rule, we might expect our state expenses soon to exceed that of the general government. After the same style we find the expenses of Justices' salaries. The salaries of all the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States amount in the aggregate $42,500. The same number of Judges in Democratic New York receive for salaries just $69,500, nearly twice as much as the Supreme Court of the United States. These are but two items of the workings of a simon pure Democracy, but the other branches of the city expenditures show a like extravagance. It is but little better than highway robbery. Yet that is the party that preaches economy and charges the Republican party with extravagance.

REBELLIOUS STILL.—The Copperheads of Maryland are advising their Registers to prevent the negroes from voting, by leaving their names off the registry list. They hope thereby to make void the Fifteenth Amendment. They evidently want another lesson in the way of making them law abiding citizens and if they persevere they will doubtless get it, but it will probably prove more unpalatable even than negro suffrage.

WHAT THE FIGURES TELL.

Our copperhead cotemporaries are continually charging General Grant's administration with extravagance, but fail to give the facts so that their readers may see for themselves. Let us see what the facts and figures show. In the last year of Andrew Johnson's administration, the only one that can in any way be compared to Grant's first year, because the one follows the other directly, the receipts in the United States Treasury were $368,000,000 in round numbers, and all this was spent and the debt increased six millions in addition, making the expenditure in Johnson's last year $374,000,000. The Congress immediately preceding Grant's inauguration reduced the internal revenue tax very considerably. Grant immediately inaugurated a reform in the internal revenue department, and even with reduced taxes brought into the Treasury $20,000,000 more from internal revenue than Johnson's collectors had been able to get. Under Grant's administration, the first year's receipts amount to $394,000,000, out of which $80,000,000 were paid on the public debt, leaving $314,000,000 for current expenditures or $60,000,000 less than the current expenditures of Johnson's last year. The facts may then be summed up as follows: Grant collected $20,000,000 more revenue in a year than Johnson, and expended $60,000,000 less in carrying on the government, and was thereby enabled to pay off $80,000,000 of the national debt instead of increasing it $6,000,000 as Johnson did. The country therefore saved $86,000,000 the first year of Grant's administration. The work of economizing is stil going on and we may confidentially look for a much greater reduction in the public expenditures the ensuing year, and a still larger reduction of the debt. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the internal taxes are to be reduced $30,000,000, thus lightening the burden of the tax-payers. Will any one ask for a better exhibit of one year's work than this?

SCHOOL APPROPRIATION.—In the appropriation bill reported to the present legislature of this State, we are gratified to see the appropriation to the public schools increased from $500,000 to $750,000. Some ninny proposed to reduce it to the old figures of $500.000, but it was promptly voted down. We presume the increase reported is due in great part to the efforts of Prof. Wickersham, the State Superintendent, who has persistently urged an increase every year since he has been in office. An increase of the appropriation is the only way to relieve the poorer districts, many of which are oppressed with school taxes. The State Superintendent is aware of this hardship, and is laboring industriously to remedy the evil. If our representatives from the poorer counties and rural districts took the interest in the matter that they ought, and co-operated with the Superintendent, we might long ago have had the appropriations increased to two or three millions. It is the best expended money the State appropriates, and intelligent legislation cannot fail to steadily increase the amount from year to year, until the burdens of the rural districts are relieved and our public schools are raised to the highest efficiency.

DIVISION OF TEXAS.—A bill has been introduced in Congress to divide the State of Texas into three parts. That portion east of San Antonio and Trinity river, containing by the census of 1860 about 230,000 inhabitants, to be called the Territory of Jefferson; that portion between those rivers and Colorado river to constitute the State of Texas, which space in 1860 contained about 200,000 inhabitants, black and white, and all west of the western boundary line of this State, embracing by the census of 1860 about 115,000 inhabitants, to be denominated the Territory of Matagorda. These divisions are considered necessary in view of the present exceedingly extensive area of the State and the incongruous character of the population. The assent of the State will be insisted upon to this arrangement before its admission to representation. The bill was referred to the Committee of Territories.

SALE OF CADETSHIPS.—The greatest sensation since Johnson's impeachment, was created last week by the trial of Whittemore, member of Congress from South Carolina, for selling his appointments of Cadets to West Point. The vote on his expulsion was postponed and he took advantage of it to resign. The voice of the House was unanimous for his expulsion. Quite a number of other members are charged with similar disreputable performances and several will be brought before the bar of the House to answer. Mr. Whittemore charges one of the Committee engaged in the investigation of his case, with being guilty of the same crime for which he has been driven out of Congress. We sincerely hope that every one will be ferreted out and punished.

THE FREE TRADERS are making a desperate effort to caary their measures through Congress. Every Democratic member from Pennsylvania votes with them and against the vital interests of his own state. Should the men, who vote to sacrifice the people they represent to the greed of foreign manufacturers, and endeavor to reduce the wages of their constituents to the level of foreign paupers, be permitted to remain in Congress? Let Democrats consider this matter. Their own organs war upon their prosperity. How long will they be thus duped? Are they willing to sacrifice themselves, their children, their state and their country upon the altar of party?

THE Cops are badly disappointed in their expectations in the case of the Hon. H. L. Dawes. His late speech in Congress led them to suppose he was about to join hands with Democracy. They are still unable to understand independent Republicanism. They think a man faithless to his party if he has the honesty and courage to point out and endeavor to reform abuses in his own party. They cannot appreciate honesty and uprightness in politics. Dawes opened the New Hampshire campaign on the 26th ult., with a powerful speech in favor of Grant's administration and the whole Republican party.

U. S. FIVE TWENTIES of 1867 are at par in Paris and 97 in London being 4 per cent higher than English consols. With gold at 115 in New York, there is surely great cause for gratification at the prosperous condition of our finances. Paying off our debt at the rate of a hundred millions a year and with our credit in London better than England's own. There ought surely to be little difficulty in funding our debt at 4 and 4½ per cent.

DEWEES, member of Congress from North Carolina, seems likely to follow Whittemore on the Cadetship business. A resolution for his expulsion has been introduced.

GOLD closed in New York on Monday at 115.

DEATH OF MR. BURLINGAME.

The telegraph announces the death of Hon. Anson Burlingame at St. Petersburg, on the 23d instant, after an illness of only four days. The news created a profound sensation in Europe, particularly in Paris, where Mr. B. was well known and highly esteemed. In this country a similar feeling of regret and sorrow prevails. When Mr. Banks made the announcement in the U. S. House of Representatives yesterday, he is said to have been affected to tears, the two gentlemen having been bosom friends from early youth, and the House participated in his emotion. The death of Mr. Burlingame is a sad misfortune to the Celestial empire whose Envoy to the treaty-making powers of Europe and America he has been since the latter part of 1867. He had succeeded in making treaties with the United States, France, England and Prussia, and was negotiating with the Court of St. Petersburg at the time of his death. Mr. Burlingame was born in 1822 in New Berlin (N. Y), and was, consequently, about 58 years of age. He graduated at Harvard University in 1846, studied law, and practiced at the Boston bar; was a member of the Massachusetts Senate, and subsequently a member of the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congress. In 1861 he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln Minister to Austria and subsequently Minister to China, in which capacity he continued to act until November, 1867, when Prince Kung, the head of the Chinese government, appointed him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the treaty-making powers of Europe and America. He was in a fair way of accomplishing all the objects of his mission when his death took place.—*Harrisburg Telegaph*

A SMART mulatto member of the Virginia Legislature made quite a sensation the other day by declaring in debate, "Gentlemen, I have some of the best white blood in Virginia coursing in my veins. On one side I can claim as high and honorable descent as any Senator in this Chamber. Gentlemen, I am your brother! I am also the colored man's brother. I represent both races. I am an Anglo-Saxon and an Anglo-African, and I desire to do justice to my kin on both sides." The Southern Democracy when dealing with the colored statesmen, should be very careful whom they strike. It is not every white man South who knows his own brother. This able legislator, it seems, has not only gumption enough to know his friends from his enemies, but to know who his relatives as well. The old F. F. V. pride will crop out sometimes. —*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

HON. JOHN CESSNA, of Pennsylvania was called to the chair last week by Mr. Blaine when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Appropriation bill. As it is established usage and custom that the Speaker *pro tem.* shall sit during the entire discussion of any bill, this will give Mr. Cessna a considerable lease on the Speakership this session. As this gentleman is recognized as one of the best parliamentarians in this country, his selection is a happy one, and one that the nation may congratulate itself on.—*Phil'a. Press.*

THE copperheads of Maryland are terribly sore over the prospect of losing control of the state through negro suffrage. It is too late now. Their own folly has brought them the trouble. Treason is reaping its just reward.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa. Feb., 25, 1870.

THE COUNTY OF PETROLIA

has at length received what is generally conceded to be its death blow in the House, its further consideration having been indefinitely postponed by a vote of 69 to 25. This is one of the measures expected to appear regularly each session in the Legislature, and has been used for some years as an electioneering matter in the Crawford district. It is asserted by many, supposed to be well posted, that its passage through both branches of the Legislature has not been desired by certain aspiring politicians, as a favorable disposition of the question would dispose of an important local political element. The vote on the bill in the Senate and in the House presents a singular contrast. In the Senate the Democrats voted solid for it, and the Republicans against it with two or three exceptions. In the House the Democrats were almost unanimous in their opposition to the measure. This position of affairs is attempted to be explained as a Democratic dodge by which they hope to secure substantial advantages in the Senate. The statement is made that Senator Lowry, who represents the Crawford and Erie district, made a bargain with the Democracy of the Senate by which their aid was secured in passing the new county bill through the Senate and in electing General Irwin State Treasurer, while on his part he was pledged to use his influence in giving the two contested seats in the Senate to the Democratic candidates. By defeating the new county bill in the House the Democracy hope that Lowry will be a candidate for re-election on an independent ticket, as his nomination on the Republican one is generally conceded to be out of the question. By having three candidates in the field the possibility of electing a Democratic Senator from that district is presented, and if accomplished, it would probably give the Democrats a majority in the Senate next year. The condition of affairs in the Crawford and Erie Senatorial district is exciting considerable interest, and it is not likely that this Democratic scheme will be successful.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL

has been under discussion in the House a great portion of the week. It has passed committee of the whole and is now on second reading. There is a tendency on the part of the House to pass the bill pretty much as reported, and the amendments thus far made are comparatively unimportant. The threat to cut off the appropriation to the Harrisburg fire companies on accounts of their withdrawal from the procession at the inauguration of Governor Geary has not been carried into execution, and the usual seven hundred dollars allowance is made. The salaries of all the officers of the Legislature have been increased by two hundred dollars each, although the final passage of the section in that shape is doubtful. The most important items of the bill will be given after they have been finally acted upon by the Legislature.

THE DIAMOND WATT CASE,

in which Alexander J. Diamond, Democrat, contests the seat of Wm. W. Watt, Republican, returned as Senator from the First District of Philadelphia, exhibits some queer condition of affairs in the manner of conducting elections in that city under the Registry law. The fact that a party of about a dozen roughs from Baltimore voted "early and often" in various precincts in that District by personating others on the Registry list has been very clearly proven. In several cases where the persons actually registered afterwards presented their votes they were allowed to deposit their ballots. The action of the election officers in such cases seemed to hinge upon the fact of whether the voter was a Democrat or a Republican—if the former the vote was admitted, if the latter, rejected. The present indications are that the result of the investigation will be to allow Mr. Watt to retain his seat by an increased majority.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION

by the Finance Committee of the Senate has developed nothing of particular importance not previously known, and is getting to be a somewhat tedious farce to the members of the committee. Last night Thomas B. Nicholson, the present Cashier, was on the witness stand. After answering various questions in a way to talk a good deal and say but little, Senators White, Wallace and Billingfelt who have each pet schemes and have introduced bills in reference to the Treasury, went into a long desultory cross-examination to endeavor to elicit something from Mr. Nicholson in favor of their special projects. It is generally acknowledged that the whole thing will amount to nothing, and the rambling way in which the committee last night conducted the examination shows that they themselves are not far from the same opinion.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Senator White's bill to provide for the calling of a Convention to revise the Constitution does not appear to have many supporters. An effort on his part the other day to make it a special order was not successful, and the indications were decidedly unfavorable to the bill. Several propositions to amend the Constitution, introduced by various members, are not at all likely to receive a favorable consideration.

LEGISLATIVE SNAKES.

Several measures in embryo that are likely to come before the Legislature, wear a very slimy appearance. A number of lobbyists, whose presence here is indicative of snaky legislation, have lately been very active about the Capital, and the results of their efforts will probably soon appear. Their schemes will receive proper notice in due time.

XLIst CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.—FEB. 22nd.—A number of petitions were presented, among which was one by Mr. Pomeroy from the grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, of the District of Columbia, asking for the passage of a prohibitory liquor law.

Mr. Conkling, from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, reported back the resolutions of the Legislature of New York, rescinding their ratification of the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, with a recommendation that they be indefinitely postponed.

At two o'clock, as a tribute of respect for the day (Washington's birth day) the Senate adjourned.

In the House Mr. Julian, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill extending the benefits of the Homestead law to the children of deceased soldiers. Passed.

Appropriation Bill.—The item appropriating $37.000 for the Interior Department was agreed upon, but the clause repealing the act establishing the Bureau of Education gave rise to a protracted discussion.

Mr. Butler offered an amendment striking out the repealing clauses, and appropriating $14,500 for the superintendent and necessary officers of the Bureau.

The amendment was advocated by Messrs. Banks, Dawes, Buckley and Garfield.

Messrs. Farnsworth, Lawrence, Wood, Niblack and Cox spoke in opposition.

The amendment was finally adopted—yeas 85, nays 56.

A debate took place on the appropriation of $3000 for the Assistant Commissioner of the Patent Office.

Mr. Ward opposed the item because it created a new office.

Mr. Dawes explained that this office would do away with fifteen clerks and a superintendent.

The item was finally passed, and at 4 15 P. M. the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—Feb. 23.—Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Territories, reported, with amendments, a bill for a Territorial form of government for Alaska.

Mr. Spencer offered a resolution instructing the Naval and Military Committees to inquire into and report upon the expediency of abolishing the Naval Academy at Annapolis and the Military Academy at West Point, and the substitution, by assignments to duty in various colleges throughout the Union, of naval and military officers as instructors in navigation, naval warfare and military tactics, or the inauguration of some other system calculated to relieve the Government of a large expense, and enable all who desire it to secure an education for the army or navy at their own expense. Agreed to.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and continued in session till two o'clock at which hour the question of the expulsion of Mr. B. F. Whittemore for selling cadetships came up for action, the House being unusually full and the galleries and corridors crowded with spectators.

Considerable parliamentary discussion took place between Messrs. Poland and Butler on the one side, and Mr. Logan on the other, having in view the postponement of the case.

Mr. Poland's motion to postpone the act of expulsion was voted down. Yeas 39, nays 155.

The House, at 5 16 p. m., adjourned.

The next day, Mr. Logan offered a resolution reciting that one B. F. Whittemore was influenced by pecuniary considerations in making appointments of cadets at Annapolis and West Point; that his conduct has been such as renders him unworthy of a seat in this House; that he is therefore condemned, and that he is unworthy of the confidence of the people. Adopted—yeas 185, nays none.

Among those not voting were Messrs. Butler (Tenn.), Golladay, Dewees, Hoge and Poland.

The appropriation Bill was then taken up.

The item of appropriation for the Department of Agriculture, amounting in all to $137,000, was agreed to.

The aggregate amount appropriated for the Post Office Department is $381.000.

The total amount appropriated by the bill is about nineteen and a half million, of which two hundred and sixteen thousand dollars is not appropriated from the Treasury.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Feb. 24.—*Bills Considered.*—House bill authorizing the Commissioners of Highways to appoint their supervisors. Passed by a party vote—17 Republican yeas to 14 Democratic nays.

House bill regulating the management of the State Treasury; requiring the State Treasurer to give bonds to the amount of $500.000; fixing his salary at $5000; requiring him to keep the State funds in one or more banks in this State at the best rate of interest that can be obtained, with power to change the deposites, but not to place more than one-fourth of the aggregate in any one bank at any one time.

Mr. Billingfelt moved to amend by requiring proposals to be received each month for the redemption of the State loans, requiring the best proposals to be accepted, and providing that the monthly proceedings of the commissioners shall be published.

The bill was discussed until the hour of adjournment.

All the departmental appropriations passed without objection until the House reached the Common Schools [$750,000].

Mr. Elliott, of Philadelphia, moved to reduce to $500 000. Not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Davis the appropriation for public printing was decreased from $35,000 to $25.000.

Mr. Leidig opposed the section giving the Media Training School $20,000 for eighty pupils. The inmates were not properly treated. He moved to amend by reducing the appropriation to $10,000.

Mr. Niles moved to amend by increasing the appropriation to $25.000, and the pupils to 100, giving one pupil to each Representative. Agreed to, and Mr. Leidig's amendment fell.

Mr. Bann moved to amend the section appropriating $10,000 to the Northern Home, Philadelphia, by adding $5000 for the Jewish Hospital. Not agreed to.

Mr. Davis moved to increase the appropriation to military claims from five to fifty thousand dollars. Lost.

Various items of the Appropriation bill were agreed to, as published last week, except the appropriation for the Chester County Experimental Farm, which was lost.

Mr. Cloud moved to give the Teachers' Institute $3000. Lost.

Mr. Davis moved to give the School of Design $2000. Lost.

Mr. Thomas, to give $1500 to repair the powder magazine in Philadelphia. Lost.

Mr. Bann moved to give $3000 to the Jewish Hospital. Lost.

The Bill was passed through the committee of the whole, and will be considered by the House to-morrow. Adjourned.

SENATE.—Feb. 25, 1870.—Among the bills reported favorably from committees were those providing a general insurance law, incorporating the Saunders College, House bill changing the name of the Board of Controllers of Philadelphia to Board of Education.

Bills Introduced.—Mr. Connell, supplement to the act providing for the appointment of interpreter of the courts of Philadelphia. Also, providing that no person shall be exempt from jury duty unless he files an affidavit (setting forth the ground of exemption) with the clerk of the court prior to the first day of July, which affidavit must be approved by the judges.

Adjourned until next Tuesday morning.

HOUSE.—The House was engaged during the morning session in completing the general appropriation bill, the principal items of which have been already published.

An effort was made by Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia, to increase the salary of the Supreme judges to $7.000 each. Which was lost.

CUBA.

Insurgent account of the Winter Campaign —Disastrous Spanish Failure.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 25.—Col. Varona transmits the following information to the Cuban Junta in New York: The Spanish Winter campaign came to a disastrous end at Najasa, on the 28th of January. The Spanish retreated to the towns. Delegations from the unarmed classes of the Cuban army are begging for arms to attack the towns. Cespedes has appointed Gen. Quesada and Col. Adolf Narona to an important foreign mission. They sailed from Cuba in the midst of the enemy's cruisers. They arrived at Nassau, and are now at Jacksonville, and will be in New York some time between the 26th inst. and the 1st of March.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—Telegraphic communication has been established between Havana and Ciogo de Avila. In the Cinco Villas district operations against insurgent bands are exceedingly active.

GEN. QUESADA AND HIS VIEWS.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 27.—Gen. Quesada and Staff of the Cuban army passed through this city on Saturday, from Florida. The General is in excellent health, and is very cheerful in regard to the cause. He represents the Cuban army at 20,000 men, but says they are in need of arms. He says they will succeed whether aided or not.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Seven Killed—thirty Wounded—A Thousand Narrowly Escape.

OXFORD, Miss., February 26.—A fearful railroad accident occurred about two miles south of this place yesterday afternoon. It appears that a trestle bridge gave way, precipitating an entire train down a precipice of fifty feet. The train consisted of an engine, tender, one freight, one express, and four passenger cars. The latter contained about a hundred passengers, seven of whom were killed and about thirty injured in various ways.

The train was just ahead of a long excursion train, with about 1,000 passengers from the North, en route for New Orleans, to attend the Mardigras festivities. Fortunately the latter stopped in time to save it from destruction. The mail train would not have gone ahead, had not the excursion train been detained some twenty minutes at Humboldt. This little delay saved a regiment of lives probably.

The wounded by the accident have been brought to this city, and surgeons are arriving from the surrounding country, to attend them. Our citizens will do everything in their power to make them as comfortable as possible. The engineer, fireman and express agent were killed. The other four killed were passengers—a lady, two gentlemen and a lad.

Lay Delegation.

Lay delegation in M. E. Church has received the necessary three-fourths vote to secure its adoption. The vote is as follows:

Conferences	*For.*	*Against.*	*Total.*
Previously reported, 34	2514	609	3122
North Carolina	13	....	13
Texas	22	....	22
South Carolina	28	....	28
Louisianna	26	....	26
Mississippi	15	....	15
	2618	608	2226

which is within a trifle over 200, the necessary three-fourths vote.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A CEMETERY in Pennsylvania contains seven graves, side by side, in which repose the lifeless remains of a man and his six wives. When the first wife died the third was three years old, and the fifth an infant of twelve months; while the last wife was not born until the year following the death of the first.

VALUE OF A POUND STERLING.—Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglas has decided that in cases where sterling bonds are sold abroad, secured by morigage on property in this country, the stamp duty thereon shall be at the rate of $4 84 in gold for each pound sterling. This decision affects a large number of American railway bonds held by European capitalists.

THE FRUIT CROP.—According to the Norfolk *Virginian*, the cold snap of the past few days in that region has destroyed the vitality of the peach and apricot blooms, which had put out under the influence of the warm weather during the past month. Fears are entertained in other sections of the country for the safety of the fruit crop.

THE FARE from Chicago to Sacramento and San Francisco, by either of the routes to Omaha and thence by the Union and Central Pacific, has been reduced from $133 to $118. There is a corresponding reduction on the Pullman train, which is said to be better patronized than formerly, though there is a falling off in the whole amount of travel over the Pacific road.

THE steamer Emma, No. 3, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, struck a snag on the morning of Saturday 19th ult, while in chute 35, fifty miles above Memphis; and while slowly sinking, she went end over enough to upset the stoves, which caused her to take fire, consuming in a short time all above the water. The loss of life is estimated to be between 30 and 40.

INCOME TAX.—There is a strong probability that the efforts being made to secure an increase of the amount of income to be exempt from tax will be successful, and $2,000 will be the amount decided on if the increase is made. This will relieve from the operation of the tax an immense number of persons receiving small salaries, to whom the tax as at present applied is very burdensome.

THE "Home for Aged Men," just opened in Boston, covers forty thousand square feet between Worcester and Springfield streets. The estate was purchased of the city for fifty thousand dollars, and paid for by private subscription. The carpet and furniture dealers of the city have furnished the building with all the articles necessary to make a pleasant and comfortable home for aged men. The present number of old gentlemen is twenty, and there are accommodations for thirty more.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.—The United States Pension Agents, under sanction of the Department at Washington are now sending Government vouchers, carefully prepared, to each pensioner, enabling him to collect his own pension with the least possible trouble and expense. On the receipt of the voucher, the pensioner has only to sign it according to directions, and return by mail to the agent, when a check on the United States Treasury is immediately returned. A pensioner can thus, for a few cents, remain at home and collect his own pension without paying an attorney or claim agent from two to fifteen dollars to *collect his pension*" or "prepare his papers." Every pensioner, to draw his pension, is rquired, by orders from Washington, to have his certificate in *his own possession*. Any person withholding a certificate should be reported to the Government agent. Under this arrangement, if a pensioner is fleeced, it would seem to be from choice.

A HANDSOME BEQUEST.—Even a miser may do a good thing when death takes him by the throat, if at no other time. George Fox, a miser, who died recently in Third avenue, New York, has willed his property valued at $400.000 to the United States to be applied to the payment of the national debt. Three nieces and nephews, now living in a tenement house in Brooklyn, are contesting the will.

GOVERNMENT SALES OF GOLD.—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to continue the sale of $1 000.000 in gold, and the purchase of $1,000 000 in bonds, during alternate weeks, throughout the month of March, on account of the sinking fund, so that at least $2,000,000 of gold will be disposed of next month. He has also ordered the purchase of $1.000.000 of bonds in each alternate week of March for speculation.

THE PRESENT population of the United States has been variously "guessed" at from 40,000.000 to 45.000.000, and more sanguine patriots talk of 50,000,000 now and 200,000,000 within a generation or two. A carefully prepared estimate by the *Tribune* gives 40.800,000 as the probable population on June 1, 1870, when the ninth census is to be taken. This is an increase of over 9,000,000; certainly very creditable under the circumstances of a decade of war and political dissensions.

The introduction of the Alsike, or hybrid clover, as a forage plant for bees, is becoming very general throughout the country, but more especially with apiarians. The three plants upon which bee keepers now mostly rely, are the mustard plant, buckwheat and alsike clover, a decided preference being given to the latter. It comes into bloom about the same time as the white clover, and when cut for hay is rapidly succeeded by a second crop which affords the bees fine pasturage until frost. The fact of yielding as fine a crop of hay as the red clover gives it additional value. Five pounds is the quantity necessary to seed an acre.

WHEN the fact is taken into consideration that fully one-half of the lands belonging to the Government were granted as subsidies to the Pacific Railroad Company, the people will be glad to learn that there is to be an end to the business of granting these subsidies to railroad corporations. The few men who engineered the Pacific road bill through Congress, and who were the originators of the project, have all become immensely wealthy—in fact they are said to be the richest men in America—and have, we understand, without an exception, retired from any further participation in its management. They could well afford to do this.

ROBISON CRUSOE'S ISLAND.—The island of Juan Fernandez has been purchased by an enterprising German, who has exported thither a considerable colony of his countrymen, and supplied them with suitable implements of agriculture. The popular notion of the island, derived from Robinson Crusoe, is a very incorrect one. Juan Fernandez is a long, rocky island, about as large as Staten Island, lying four hundred miles off Valparaiso, on the coast of Chili. If things have not deteriorated since Selkirk's time, the German colonists will have pleasant quarters—a climate so good that the trees and grass are verdant all the year round, and a soil so fertile that everything thrives luxuriantly.

THE CROPS.—The last monthly report of the Department of Agriculture shows a large reduction in the prices obtained for the products of the farm. It asserts that the fall in wheat has marked an area in the history of prices of this grain. In the New England States, where the prices in 1868 ranged from $2 to $2 42, the averages now range from $1 40 to $1 83. In New York the reduction is from $2 08 to $1 37; in Ohio, from $1 65 to $1 03; in Illinois, from $1 20 to 76 cents; in Iowa, from 95 to 52 cents. The price of corn has fallen in New England from the average of $1 42 to that of $1 03; Pennsylvania, from $1 to 92 cents; while in Ohio the price has increased from 60 cents to 72 cents; Illinois, from 43 cents to 57 cents, and in Iowa from 37 cents to 50 cents. The price of corn has increased throughout the West, except in Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas.

THE CANCELLATION OF REVENUE STAMPS.—The Internal Revenue Bureau has directed that after May 1, 1870, all adhesive stamps used upon instruments, documents, writings and papers, mentioned in Schedule B of the Internal Revenue Laws, shall be cancelled by the person affixing, either by writing upon each and every stamp in ink, the initials of his name, and date, year, month and day which the same is attached or used, or by cutting or cancelling the same by a certain machine approved by the Commissioner. The regulation has been made on account of the extensive frauds alleged to have been committed by washing, restoring, and using the internal adhesive revenue stamps which have once been cancelled by the "ribbon stamp machine." The Commissioner orders that after May 1, 1870, no other method of cancellation than that first mentioned above shall be recognized as legal or sufficient.

THERE HAS been held at Birmingham, England, a Conference of the Latter Day Saints which was called at the instigation of fifteen Elders from Salt Lake City, who are at present engaged on a mission to different districts in England. The presidents of the various districts read reports of the progress of Mormonism in the midland counties, all of them being extremely favorable to the spread of Mormon religion and the rapid growth of the Society in that country. From these reports we gather there are ten thousand members of the sect in the British isles, who are divided into twenty-one Conferences, presided over by an Elder. The striking feature of this meeting, however, was the addresses of the American Elders, who urged upon the Mormons in England to maintain their religion, and who expressed the firmest faith in President Young; they assured their hearers he was a prophet, and the best friend of man on earth. They also described in glowing language "the City of the valley in the Mountains," but, curiously enough, not one of them once mentioned the subject of polygamy.

A REAL MERMAID.—A correspondent of the Delhi *Gazette*, writing from Benares, on December 19 says: "Some Mohammedans of Bengal have recently brought here a mermaid preserved in a case. It exactly resembles a fish covered with scales in the lower half, and a monkey having a head and two arms, with fingers and nails, in the upper. Of course, it is a curious thing to look at. I was quite astonished to learn from some of my friends that a real mermaid, exposed in the chouk of this city, could be seen on paying a single piece. So, as this filled my mind with great curiosity, I went there, yesterday, and saw that it was all true, and that a man, sitting at the door, with a bell in his hand was inviting the passers-by to that spectacle. I, with two friends, went in, saw the animal, and felt it with my own hands. I couldn't make out anything fictitious in it. On inquiring of the man who was present there, I was informed that it was a real mermaid, found in the sea near Japan, and that a man bought it for five hundred rupees at a public auction in Calcutta. He further told me that another of the same sort, but as big as a man, was sold there for fourteen hundred rupees. The length of the one I saw here was about a foot and a half."

THE GREAT ANXIETY which is felt for the fate of the steamship "City of Boston" has suggested a means of hearing from vessels in distress at sea, in the carrier pigeon. It is said that, had this steamer kept on board two flocks of pigeons, one fledged in Europe and one in America, we might long since have received tidings of her. We have some doubts on this matter. Audubon records an instance of one of these passenger birds shot near New York, with its crop filled with rice, and as the length of time in which they entirely decompose food is twelve hours, he inferred that it must have accomplished the distance of between three hundred and four hundred miles from the rice fields of Carolina, in six hours. Accepting the inference as fair, the flight was exceptional, and does not justify the belief that they could fly from mid-ocean to either continent. The average flight of the carrier pigeon is held not to exceed thirty miles an hour. But the bird could hardly maintain this speed for more than four hundred miles, because, while its powers of digesting food are rapid, its loss of strength when deprived of food is equally so, and unless its supply of rice could be replenished on the way, it would break down. The experiment, however, is worth the trying, and as the expense of maintaining pigeons on passenger steamers would be inconsiderable, it should certainly be made. Beyond all question, in case of disaster within sounding or on the coast, pigeons would convey intelligence in the quickest way to the nearest land, and enable expeditious to be fitted out immediately for the relief of the sufferers.

Miscellaneous.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative PILL. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Then sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can rise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowls, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these PILLS rapidly cure:—

For DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, LISTLESSNESS LANGUOR and LOSS OF APPETITE, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For LIVER COMPLAINT and its various symptoms, BILIOUS HEADACHE, SICK HEACACHE, JAUNDICE or GREEN SICKNESS, BILIOUS COLIC & BILIOUS FEVERS, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For DYSENTERY or DIARRHŒA, but one mild dose is generally required.

For RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK and LOINS, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

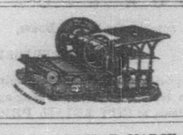
For DROPSY and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For SUPPRESSION a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a DINNER PILL, take one or two PILLS to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement ex

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1870.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder.—John P. Reed.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Hugh Moore.
Sheriff—William Keyser.
Deputy Sheriff—John A. Cessna.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, George Elder, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Adam K. Pensyl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—A. J. Sansom, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, Owen McGirr, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley,
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh,
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, Geo. Mardorff. Geo H. Mengel, *Secretary*. H. Nicodemus, *Treasurer*.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Bedford Council, No. 502. O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement.*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M. arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.
Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.
The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

Important Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of Durborrow & Lutz, are hereby notified that all accounts must be settled promptly. Those indebted for subscriptions will ascertain the facts and amount by reference to the date on the yellow slip with their newspaper address. All bearing date prior to July 15th 1868 are indebted to Durborrow & Lutz for the amount due up to that time. Accounts for advertising &c., have been forwarded to all at various times. These accounts must now be settled; no longer indulgence can be given. Those neglecting this notice must not complain if they find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. JOHN LUTZ.
28jantf

WANTED AT THIS OFFICE.—A journeyman printer or an apprentice of one or two year's experience. Apply at once.

GO TO CROUSE'S for the Little Favorite. [2t

THE Pennsylvania Legislature will adjourn next Thursday a week (17th).

TOWN has been unusually dull this week, and locals are as scarce as money.

A BIG HOG.—One day last week, Mr. Jos. Moore of St. Clair tp., killed a hog which weighed over 700 lbs.

OUR Sidewalks on the shady sides of the streets have been covered with ice for several days back, during which time young america appropriated them for skating rinks.

I. O. G. T.—Bedford Lodge No. 148, I. O. G. T., is steadily growing. On Monday evening last eighteen new members were initiated.

SMOKE the Little Favorite, to be had at Crouse's only. 2t

TRIBUNE Almanacs for 1870 for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

TRY D. W. Crouse's Pride of the Valley Segars—2 for 5c. 2t

DONT forget that the Inquirer Book Store is the place to buy school books, pens, inks, stationery &c.

"COLD stormy March has come at last." It began on Tuesday with genuine March weather, cold, with sunshine and cloud and occasional snow showers.

D. W. CROUSE has just received a large invoice of Navies, Cavendish, Spun, Congress, and fine bright Tobacco. 2tfeb1m

RELIGIOUS.—Quite an extensive revival has been in progress at Emmaville, Fulton Co., for some time, under the aupices of Rev. G. C. Probst.

WE would inform our musical friends that the March number of Lady's Friend contains a piece of music entitled, "The Bedford Springs' Polka."

GO TO CROUSE'S for the "Shade of Gold" Navy and Congress. 2t

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.—A number of the best Hotels, Stores, and private residences of this place have been insured by M. A. Points, in the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., and the Niagara of N. Y.

IF you would enjoy good health, read the Circular of Seward & Bentley, and then procure a bottle of their justly celebrated Constitution Bitters, and take them according to directions, and you need not be longer complaining.

STUMP ISLAND.—At a meeting of the stockholders of Stump Island Oil Company, week before last, the following officers were elected for this year: President, Wm. Hartley; Secretary and Treasurer, S. S. Metzger; Directors, Dr. G. W. Anderson, O. E. Shannon, Jno. R. Jordan, J. M. Shoemaker, G. D. Shuck and William Hartley.

IF you want all kinds of Smoking Tobacco's you can get

AT D. W. CROUSE'S.

"Fruits & Flowers,"
"Pride of Durham,"
"Sweet eighteen,"
"Mountain Flowers,"
"Apricot,"
"Jennie,"
"Manilla,"
"Kiss Me Quick,"
"Sailors Choice." 25feb1m

AT D. W. CROUSE'S.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS of this place gave an entertainment in the Court House on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of last week, consisting of dramas, recitations and tableaux-vivans. It was very liberally patronized. After paying all expenses, which were pretty heavy, the committee realized a net profit of $50. The programme of exercises displayed considerable judgment and taste. The Bloody Run String Band was on hand both evenings and enlivened the occasion with their best music. We do not attempt to depreciate the favor nor merits of the above gentlemen, nor is it selfishness, when we say we see no reason why a local organization should go abroad at an expense for music, when it has that element at home. It is right and proper to show liberality on all occasions, but it don't look altogether right to see our own musicians who have always furnished music gratuitously to every public meeting of town interest in the past, thus entirely overlooked on such occasions.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—The present term of this sterling institution will close with the Essay contest by the members of the senior class, on the evening of the 11th of March. Preparations are in progress for the closing exercises which promise to be unusually attractive and interesting.

We are pleased to learn that the term now closing is more prosperous than the corresponding one of last year, and that the prospects for the Spring term, which will commence Tuesday, March 22nd, are unusually flattering. Applications for the admission of boarders and day pupils are received almost daily. Though a month will elapse before the opening of the Spring term, but very few vacancies are left. We trust our readers will understand that we mean what we say, when we state that persons desiring admission to the boarding department must make early application. The continued prosperity of the College, while so many schools are declining, is the best comment on its excellent management. It richly deserves its large and widely extended patronage.—*Ex.*

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, in Bedford, uncalled for on the 1st day of March, 1870, and will be sent to the dead letter office on the 1st of April next if not called for before that date:

Atchison Lucy Mrs., Atchison Enock (foreign), Burket Maria F. Mrs., Elivers Jenny, Ivoy James H., Knox James, (foreign 2), Langman Sarah Mrs., Lynch Michael (foreign,) Lewis P. L., Mauck Evana Miss, Oharo Thomas, Price Joseph J. Mrs., Price Elizabeth M. Miss, Rughead John, Shultz John, Waldorf David, Zimmers Levi, Valentine J. A. D. Washabaugh, P. M.

ALMOST every day we hear many persons complain of headache, loss of appetite, and that they are not fit to do anything, &c. Many is the day that we have felt so ourselves, and in fact have gone to bed and imagined ourselves sick, but for the life of us could not tell what was the matter. One day while thus complaining, a friend said to us, "Why don't you try Plantation Bitters? they are really a good thing and will make you feel like a new man." Upon his recommendation we purchased a bottle, and took them according to the directions. They seemed to go right to the spot, and gave us immediate relief. Ever since we have taken every opportunity to recommend them.

THE microscope shows the color of the hair due to a deposition of pigment in its substance. When the hair glands become enfeebled, this pigment fails. One after another the hairs become white, or fall out, producing baldness. Baldness is easy to prevent but hard to cure. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops it: even restores the hair sometimes: always restores its color. Immediate renovation is at once visible: sofiness, freshness and the gloss of youth. This great ornament should be preserved since it can be by Ayer's Hair Vigor, which is beautifully clean and free from anything injurious to the hair.—*Tribune, Springville, N. Y.* 1mar1m

J. M. REYNOLDS, Attorney at Law, offers his services to the public, assuring all who will employ him, that their business will be carefully and promptly attended to. Upon notice he will appear for parties in suits before Justices of the Peace in any part of the county. Office with J. W. Dickerson, Esq., on Juliana St., next door north of Mengel House. 4marly.

ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN ARE hereby notified that on the 10th day of February, 1870, I purchased at Sheriff's sale, all the furniture, pictures, statuary, and dental instruments, &c., belonging to Dr. C. N. Hickok, of Bedford, Pa., and have leased the same to him during my pleasure. All persons are cautioned against buying or otherwise meddling with the same. W. O. HICKOK.
Feb. 28th, 1870.-4t

ESTATE OF HENRY BRANT, DEC'D. The undersigned having been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John T. Keagy, Trustee to sell the real estate of Henry Brant, dec'd, hereby notifies all parties interested that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Friday, the 18th day of March, A. D., 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. A. KING, Jr.,
4march3t Auditor.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

IT WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It keeps the hair from falling out. It is the best dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft and glossy.
R. P. HALL & CO.
Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists. 4mar2t

Books and Periodicals.

ALL books and periodicals noticed in this column are to be had at the INQUIRER Book Store.

THE LADY'S FRIEND for March contains: A beautiful steel engraving of Windsor Castle, the residence of Queen Victoria, a large plate of Colored Fashions, giving the latest styles from Paris, a charming spring scene, "The Swallow's Nest," and numerous woodcuts illustrating the latest styles for Jackets, Suits, &c. The music for this number is the "Bedford Spring's Polka." The literary matter is unusually varied and attractive. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Price $2.50 a year (which also includes a large steel engraving).

THE *Little Corporal* for March is a rich number. We do not see how it can possibly be improved, but the publishers promise great improvements during the year. One dollar a year. Issued at Chicago, Ill., by Alfred L. Sewell & Co.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS for March contains: We Girls, a home story; The Duck and the Kangaroo, (poem); Captain Loncarote's famous voyage; Uncle Blue Jacket's Duck-Boat; Mr. Clarance goes to Congress; Dream of the little Girl who would not pick up a Pin; Our Menagerie; The Evening Lamp, and Our Little Box. Field, Osgood & Co., publishers, 124 Fremont st., Boston.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, contains: Joseph and his Friend, III; From Pennsylvania to Minnesota Prairies; A Romance of Real Life; A night in Typhoon; California Earthquakes; Is Marriage Holy? Hopes of a Spanish Republic; Captain Ben's choice; and a number of other articles. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., 124 Fremont Street Boston.

HANS BREITMANN'S New Book, *entitled* "Hans Breitmann In Church and other New Ballads," is in press and will be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. "Hans Breitmann's Party" has already had a great and flattering sale, and this volume will no doubt create a greater sensation and be more eagerly sought after. It will be published in one volume, on the finest tinted paper, and sold by all booksellers at Seventy-five cents a copy, or copies of it will be sent to any one, at once, to any place, post paid, on receipt of its price by the publisher.

The London Quarterly Review contains:—Mr. Tennyson's Holy Grail; Life Assurance Companies; Mr. Lecky's History of European Morals; The Land question in France; Era of George the second; New Zealand and our Colonial Empire; Papal Infallibility; Miss Austen and Miss Milford; the Byron Mystery; Mrs. Stowe's Vindication; and The Irish Cauldron. Re-published by the Leonard Scott publishing company, 140 Fulton Street, New York.

EVERY number of Howe's Musical Monthly contains from 30 to 35 pages of first class music, consisting of Waltzes, Quadrilles, Galops, Polkas, Marches, Duets, Trios, Quartettes and a fine selection of the newest and most popular songs with piano accompaniment. Puplised by Elias Howe, 103 Court St., Boston. Terms $3.00 per year. Single copies 35cts.

CHEAP READING.—The three Magazines, Arthur's Home Magazine, The Children's Hour and Once A Month. Published by T. S. Arthur & Son, 809 & 811 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, can be had for $400. Certainly no where else can you get so large an assortment of good reading for so small a sum. Send your orders to the publisher and be convinced.

GOOD HEALTH, a journal of physical and mental culture, published by Alexander Moore, 11 Bromfield st., Boston, is a first class magazine of medical knowledge for the people. Terms, $2 00 per year.

The Season and its Dangers.

The human body is chiefly composed of tissues and fibres as sensitive to every change in the condition of the atmosphere as the most delicate electrometer, or the quicksilver in a barometer tube.

The stomach, the skin, the nerves, the lungs, and the excretory organs are especially liable to be affected by these variations, and the best defence against their disastrous tendency is to keep the digestive machinery, which feeds and nourishes the whole system, in good working order.

If the stomach is weak or disordered neither the blood nor the bile can be in a healthy state, and upon the fitness of these two important fluids for the offices assigned to them by nature, and the regularity of their flow, health in a great measure depends.

When the air is heavily laden with chilling vapors, as it often is at this season of the year, the digestion should be an object of peculiar care. If it is weak and languid, the whole physical structure will be enervated. If it is vigorous, the entire organization will be strong to resist the untoward and depressing influence of a damp and vitiated atmosphere.

A pure and powerful tonic is therefore especially needed as a safeguard against the diseases most common in the spring, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters being the most wholesome and potent medicine of the class at present known, a course of it is particularly advisable at this period of the year. The stomach will thereby be toned and strengthened, the liver and bowels regulated, the nervous system braced up, and nature put in a state of active defence against the miasma which superinduces intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatisms, nervous debility, headache, hypochondria and other complaints which are apt to assail the untoned and unfortified organizations. The body is strengthened without exciting the brain, and consequently no unpleasant reaction follows its reviving and renovating operation. 1mar1m

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

J. M. REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
All business intrusted to him will be attended to with great care. Upon notice will appear for parties in suits before Justices of the Peace in any part of the county. Office with J. W. Dickerson, Esq., on Juliana St., next door north of Mengel House. 4marly.

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R. P. HALL & CO.
Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists. 4mar2t

MARRIED.

On the 17th of February, at the residence of the Bride's parents, by Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. JOHN T. CLABAUGH and Miss SARAH FLETCHER, all of Monroe tp., this county.

At the Friends Cove Parsonage, on Tuesday, February 22d, 1870, by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. ABRAHAM P. RIFFLE and Miss MARY ELLEN, second daughter of J. Alexander Gump, Esq., all of Rainsburg, this county.

DIED.

On the 17th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, John Sproat, Mrs. SOPHIA SELLERS, aged 66 years.

She is no more with us. She has gone to a *better* family—Gods family. Like as the wearied mariner, when he draws near the harbor of security, forgets the storms and tempests which encountered his voyage, *so she*, with patience and resignation, murmured not at the allotment of Providence; but with a heart full of thanksgiving for deliverance from so many perils in past life, bowed her head and died in tranquility and comfort. The day of her death was to her, as she expressed it, the joyful triumph, and the entering in upon a life of untold and eternal joy and happiness. M.

MARKETS.

BEDFORD MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY G. R. OSTER & CO.

White Wheat per bushel			$1.00
Red	"	"	90
Corn	"	"	80
Oats	"	"	40
Potatoes	"	"	50
Flax Seed	"	"	1.75
Clover Seed	"	"	$6.00@6.50
Timothy Seed	"	"	3.00
Apples	"	"	75
Flour, per barrel			5.50@6.00
Butter, per pound			30
Tallow	"	"	10
Beeswax	"	"	30
Lard	"	"	18
Pork	"	"	11
Wool	"	"	40@45
Turkey	"	"	8
Beef	"	"	
Eggs	"	doz.	20
Chickens	"	"	2.25
Wood—Hickory, per cord			4.00
" —Oak,	"	"	3.00

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.

Cloverseed is inactive and prices favor buyers; sales at $7 50@8 from wagons, and $8 12½@8 25 from commission houses—the latter rate for choice. Timothy is nominal. Flax seed is taken by the chrushers at $2 25. The tone of the flour market, in sympathy with that of wheat, is firm, but there is very little demand, except from home consumers, who purchase to a moderate extent; sales of 700 barrels, including superfine at $4 25@4 50, extras at $4 62½, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $5 25@6 00—the latter for fancy; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5 25@5 75, Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5 25@6 00, and fancy brands at $6 25@7 50, according to quality. Rye flour sold at $4 75.

There is some demand for wheat at full prices, but inferior sorts are neglected; sales 3,000 bus. Pennsylvania red at $1 23@1 25 and 1,000 bus York State white at $1 33. Rye—$1 00 for Pennsylvania. Corn—demand from retailers continues good at full prices, but receipts and stocks are light; sales of 4,500 bus. new yellow at 90@92c. Oats steady—sales 4,000 bus. Pennsylvania at 54@56c, the latter for light. Whisky is very scarce and firm at $1 00@1 02 for wood and iron bound western.

New Advertisements.

A TREATISE ON THE HAIR,
Sent Free by mail by the Proprietors of
HALL'S VEGETABLE
SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER,
Which is the best article ever known to RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR.
It will prevent the Hair from falling out.
Makes the Hair smooth and glossy, and does not stain the skin. R. P. HALL & CO.
Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all Druggists. 4mar2t

THE NEW ARTICLE OF FOOD.

For twenty five cents you can buy of your Druggist or Grocer a package of SEA MOSS FARINE, manufactured from pure Irish Moss or Carrageen, which will make sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, and a like quantity of Puddings, Custards, Creams, Charlotte Russe, &c. &c. It is by far the cheapest, healthiest and most Delicious food in the world.
RAND SEA MOSS FARINE CO.
4mar6m 53 Park Place, N. Y.

CUSHINGS & BAILY,
BOOKSELLERS
and
STATIONERS,
No. 262 Baltimore St., Opposite Hanover,
BALTIMORE.
The largest and best assorted stock in the city, of SCHOOL, LAW, MEDICAL, DENTAL, CLASSICAL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
☞ General Banking and Counting House Stationery of all kinds.
Blank Books made to order in any style of Binding and Ruling.
[ESTABLISHED 1811.] 4mar6m

PLANTATION BITTERS.
S. T.—1860—X.
This wonderful vegetable restorative is the sheet-anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid, it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits. For sale by all druggists.
4mar6m

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,
On Friday, March 25th, 1870.
There will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in Londonderry township, on Friday, March 25th, 1870, the following described property, viz: THE MANSION TRACT containing 262 acres, 160 acres cleared, 60 acres good meadow, and 100 acres bottom and lime stone gravel, all in an excellent state of cultivation, having thereon erected an excellent DWELLING HOUSE, large frame barn, and other outbuildings. Also, a story and a-half Log House with kitchen and stable, in the town of Bridgeport, and a GOOD SAW MILL on Big Will's Creek, with unsurpassed water power and in good running order. This tract is situate at the junction of the BEDFORD and CONNELLSVILLE RAILROADS. There can be little doubt that a depot will be erected upon or immediately adjoining it, thus rendering a considerable part valuable for BUILDING LOTS.
The above farm will be offered in parcels as follows:
No. 1. About 76 acres adjoining where the proposed depot is to be erected, about 56 acres cleared and twenty acres timber, including Mansion House and Barn.
No. 2. Containing about 85 acres; about 60 acres cleared and twenty-five timber, including House and Lot in Bridgeport, Saw Mill and water power.
No. 3. Containing about 100 acres; about 60 acres cleared and forty acres timber.
Draft shown on day of sale.
N. B. Widow's dower to remain in the property until her death.
☞ Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, when further terms will be made known.
HENRY MILLER. Executor
4mar of the last Will of John Miller, dec'd.

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS,
For Store Fronts, Factories, &c. Heavy Crimped Wire Cloth for Cleaning Ores, Coal, &c. Heavy Screen Cloths and Coal Screens, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards, Paper Makers' Wires, Brass and Iron Wire Cloth Sieves, Painted Screens, Ornamental Wire Work. Every information by addressing the manufacturers,
M. WALKER & SONS,
25feb1y No. 11 North 6th St., Phil'a.

New Advertisements.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.—WILLIAM BOWLES, Esq., Treasurer, of the Poor and House of Employment in account with the county of Bedford from January 1st, A. D., 1869, to January 1st, A. D., 1870.

Treasurer.	*Dr.*
To amount in Treasury at last settlement	$2,670 73
To amount received from county Treasury	9000 00
" " " old collectors	742 23
Total Receipts	$12,412 96
Treasurer,	*Cr.*
By amount paid out on checks as follows:	
For support of out door paupers	$1346 90
Hardware	60 64
Merchandise, (including dry goods & groceries,)	917 77
Coffee	206 38
Tea	48 65
Sugar	266 60
Syrup	253 00
Fish	151 49
Tobacco	88 50
Beef	1714 48
Bacon	395 84
Mutton	83 97
Pork	63 06
Coal	111 75
Oats	20 15
Corn	46 25
Butter	100 93
Stoves and tinware	118 70
Woollen goods for J. I. Noble & Bro.	288 84
Repairing Poor House	34 75
S. & W. Shuck, 200 bricks	2 40
Insurance in Poor House property	12 00
Lime	5 75
Salt	28 00
Potatoes	83 30
John Lutz, printing	76 25
Meyers & Mengel, printing	115 00
Mill License	10 00
Chairs	13 00
Coffins	24 50
Shoes	223 05
Brooms	9 50
Vinegar	21 00
Straw	1 50
Books	75
Lumber and work at Mill	48 16
Blacksmithing	40 93
Cider, apples, and applebutter	121 32
Saddlery	24 75
2 cows for use of Poor House	81 00
Issuing orders for removal and relief and conveying paupers to Poor House	79 70
Maintaining paupers at Lunatic Asylum	649 90
Removing paupers to Lunatic Asylum	158 04
Leather and Bags for Mill	37 50
Heckerman & Son for drugs	93 50
Michael Diehl service as Director	48 00
J. Noble " "	48 00
Henry Egulf " "	48 00
Samuel Defibaugh Salary as Stewart	500 00
Mrs L. Defibaugh " Matron	15 00
William Bowles part Salary as treasurer	50 00
Dr. F. C. Reamer salary '68 and '69	125 00
A. J. Sansom for clerking	20 00
W. C. Schaeffer "	90 00
Samuel Defibaugh, as per bill filed in 1868	200 69
Note of Mrs. Mary. A Wills	424 00
Interest on note of Mrs. Mary A. Wills	55 00
Interest on check of Samuel Defibaugh	126 49
Expenses of auditing account	40 00
Total credits,	$10,063 23
Receipts $12,412 96	
Expenditures 10,063 23	
Balance in Treasury $2,349 73	
Amount in the hands of old collectors and owed to Poor House Treasurer, subject to percentage and enumeration	$3,622 16

We, the undersigned auditors of Bedford county, do hereby certify, that we have examined the accounts of William Bowles, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of said county, from Jan. 1st, A. D., 1869 to December 31st, A. D., 1870, and have found the same to be correct and true.
Witness our hands and seals, this 8th day of January, A. D., 1870.
S. WHIP. [Seal.]
M. A. HUNTER, [Seal.]
Attest, OWEN McGIRR, [Seal.]
J. M. REYNOLDS, Auditors.
feb24w4 Clerk.

STEWARD'S STATEMENT.

Number of paupers remaining January 1st, 1869	75
Number of paupers admitted during the year	58
Total	133
Number of paupers discharged during the year	54
Number of paupers died during the year	7
Number of paupers bound out during the year	3
Total	64
Number of paupers remaining January 1st, 1870	69
Number of meals given to wayfaring persons	1250
Number of out door paupers provided with food, clothing and medical attendance during the year	35

MANUFACTURED IN THE HOUSE.

Shirts	92	Drawers	87
Pants	90	Shemise	52
Coats	28	Skirts	23
Vests	9	Aprons	51
Stockings and Socks	105	Caps	8
Drawers	8	Towels	28
Handkerchiefs	28	Table cloths	5
Bedticks	9	Bonnets	12
Sheets	25	Bolsters	14
Pillow Slips	30	Comforts	9

PRODUCTS OF THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Bushels of potatoes	400	lbs of wool	205
Bus. of ears of corn	450	Pork	2675
Bus. of oats	200	Veal	400
Tons of hay	20	Bus of onions	33½
Bus. of little onions	2	Bus. of beans	3
Heads of cabbage	2450	Bbls. of Krout	4
Bus. of beets	25	" cucumbers	1½

The garden supplied all kinds of regetables for the house during the whole of the summer of which no statement is made.

POOR HOUSE MILL STATEMENT.

J. E. Wills, To amount of toll given as per monthly reports, Dr.

Wheat	Rye	Corn	Buckwheat
465 bus	21 bus.	16 bus	15 bus.

J. E. Wills, By amount of grain used in Poor House and sold sundry persons as per monthly reports

Wheat,	Rye,	Corn,	Buckwheat
460 bus.	19 bus.	19 bus.	20 bus.

NOTICE TO DROVERS.
The H. & B. T. R. R. CO. have erected a large and convenient Cattle Yard at Mt. Dallas for the purpose of accommodating Drovers and others from Bedford and adjoining counties.
Stock cars will be furnished at all times.
25febtf J. McKILLIPS, Supt.

NOTICE.—An election will be held at the public house of Emanuel Brosias, in the Borough of McConnellsburg, on Monday the 7th of March, 1870, between the Hours of 12 o'clock M. and two o'clock P. M., to elect five Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company for the ensuing year.
T. B. KENNEDY, Pres't.
Feb. 14, 1870-3t

THE BEDFORD COUNTY BANK,
BLOODY RUN, PENN'A.
Accounts Solicited from Banks, Bankers and others. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections made on all accessable points. A general banking business transacted. Stockholders individually liable for deposits.

STOCKHOLDERS:

J. M. BELL,	C. W. GARRETSON,
W. P. ORBISON,	D. P. GWIN,
JOHN SCOTT,	R. G. FISHER,
THOMAS FISHER,	J. H. GLAZIER,
W. DORRIS.	

—of First National Bank of Huntingdon, Pa.
S. I. RUSSELL, Bedford, Pa.
S. NYCUM, Rays Hill, Pa.
J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run, Pa.
J. B. WILLIAMS, do.
J. W. BARNDOLLAR, do.
J. DUBOIS, do.
18febtf JOHN DUBOIS, Cashier.

PUBLIC SALE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will expose to sale at public auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, 1870, TWO LOTS OF GROUND in the town of Lafayettesville, South Woodberry township, Bedford County, adjoining lots of David Bonnett and Joseph Barley, fronting about one hundred feet on Main street and extending back about one hundred and sixty feet, and having thereon two one-and a-half story LOG DWELLING HOUSES. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.
JOSIAH T. BARCLAY,
18feb Adm'r of Mary Barclay, dec'd.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.
Notice is hereby given that appeals from the Assessment for the year 1870, will be heard at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford, for the several districts of the county, as follows:
For Juniata, Schellsburg, Harrison, Napier, St. Clair and St. Clairsville, on Monday, March 14.
For Londonderry, Cumberland Valley, Colerain, Rainsburg Southampton, Monroe and East Providence, on Tuesday, March 15.
For West Providence, Bloody Run, Hopewell, Snake Spring, South Woodberry, Middle Woodberry and Woodberry Borough, on Wednesday, March 16.
For Broad Top, Coaldale, Liberty, Saxton, Union, Bedford Borough, and Bedford township, on Thursday, March 17.
No subsequent appeals will be heard except in cases where it is shown that the persons appealing were unable to attend at the time and place above indicated.
PETER M. BARTON,
DANIEL P. BEEGLE,
Attest: GEORGE ELDER,
JNO. G. FISHER, Clk. [18feb1t] Commissioners

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

New Advertisements.

OFFICE OF
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 NASSAU SREET, NEW-YORK,
February 15th, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Railroa system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly-growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through trafflic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West-Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and RENDER IT THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SUBSTANTIAL RAILROAD ENTERPRISE NOW IN PROGRESS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, INSURE AN ENERGETIC, HONORABLE and SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river, at, or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburgh.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO WITH THE ENTIRE RAILROAD SYSTEMS OF THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST, AND WITH THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

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The details of the Loan

Farm, Garden & Household.

From the New York Tribune.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

III.—Where to Farm.

When my father was over sixty years old, and had lived some twenty years in Erie county, Pennsylvania, he said to me: "I have several times removed, and always towards the West; I shall never remove again; but, were I to do so, it would be toward the East. Experience has taught me that the advantages of every section are counterbalanced by disadvantages, and that, where any crop is easily produced; there it sells low, and sometimes cannot be sold at all. I shall live and die right here: but, were I to remove again, it would not be toward the West."

This is but one side of a truth, and I give it for whatever it may be worth. Had my father plunged into the primitive forest in his twenty fifth rather than his forty-fifth year, he would doubtless have become more reconciled to pioneer life than he ever did. I would advise no one over forty years of age to undertake, with scanty means, to dig a farm out of the dense forest, where great trees must be cut down and cut up, rolled into log-heaps and burned to ashes where they grew. Where half the timber can be sold for enough to pay the cost of cutting, the case is different; but I know right well that digging a farm out of the high woods is, to any but a man of wealth, a slow, hard task. Making one out of naked prairie, five to ten miles from timber, is less difficult, but not much. He who can locate where he has good timber on one side and rich prairie on the other is fortunate, and may hope, if his health be spared, to surround himself with every needed comfort within ten years. Still, the pioneer's life is a rugged one, especially for women and children; and I should advise any man who is worth $2,000 and has a family, to buy out an "improvment" (which, in most cases, badly needs improving) on the outskirts of civilization, rather than plunge into the pathless forest or push out upon the unbroken prairie. I rejoice that our Public Lands are free to actual settlers; I believe that many are thereby enabled to make for themselves homes who otherwise would have nothing to leave their children; yet I much prefer a location within the boundaries of civilization to one clearly beyond them. There is a class of drinking, hunting, frolicking, rarely working, frontiersmen, who seem to have been created on purpose to erect log cabins and break paths in advance of a different class of settlers, who regularly come in to buy them out and start them along after a few years. I should here prefer to follow rather than lead. If Co-operation shall ever be successfully applied to the settlement of wild lands, I trust it may be otherwise.

He who has a farm already, and is content with it, has no reason to ask, "Whither shall I go?" and he may rest assured that thoroughly good farming will pay as well in New England as in Kansas or in Minnesota. I advise no man who has a good farm anywhere, and is able to keep it, to sell and migrate. I know men who make money by growing food within twenty miles of this City quite as fast as they could in the West. If you have money to buy and work it, and know how to make the most of it, I believe you may find land really as cheap, all things considered, in Vermont as in Wisconsin or Arkansas.

And yet I believe in migration—believe that there are thousands in the Eastern and Middle States who would improve their circumstances and prospects by migrating to the cheaper lands and broader opportunities of the West and South. For, in the first place, most men are by migration rendered more energetic and aspiring: thrown among strangers they feel the necessity of exertion as they never felt it before. Needing almost everything, and obliged to rely wholly on themselves, they work in their new homes as they never did in their old; and the consequences are soon visible all round them.

"A stern chase is a long chase," say the sailors; and he who buys a farm mainly on credit, intending to pay for it out of its proceeds, finds interest, taxes, sickness, bad seasons, hail, frost, drouth, tornadoes, floods, &c., &c., deranging his calculations and impeding his progress, until he is often impelled to give up in despair. There are men who can surmount every obstacle and defy discouragement—these need no advice; but there are thousands who, having little means and large families, can grow into a good farm more easily and far more surely than they can pay for it; and these may wisely seek homes where population is yet scarce and land is consequently cheap. Doubtless, some migrate who might better have forborne; yet the instinct which draws our race toward sunset is nevertheless a true one. The East will not be depopulated; but the West will grow more rapidly in the course of the next twenty years than ever in the past. The Railroads which have brought Kansas and Minnesota within three days and California within a week of us, have rendered this inevitable.

But the South also invites immigration as she never did till now. Her lands are still very cheap; she is better timbered, in the average, than the West; her climate invites; her unopened mines and unused water-power call loudly for enterprise, labor and skill. It is absurd to insist that her soil is exhausted when not one-third of it has ever yet been plowed. I do not advise solitary migration to the South, because she needs schools, roads, bridges, mills, &c., &c., which the solitary emigrant can neither provide nor well do without: and I have no assurance that he, if obliged to work out for present bread, would find those ready to employ and willing to pay him; but let a hundred Northern farmers and mechanics worth $1,000 to $3,000 each combine to select (through chosen agents) and buy ten or twenty thousand acres in some Southern State, embracing hill and vale, timber, and tillage, water-power and minerals, and divide it equitably among themselves, after laying it out with roads, a park, a village plat, sites for churches, schools, &c., and I am confident that they can thus make pleasant homes more cheaply and speedily there than almost anywhere else.

Good farming land, improved or unimproved, is this day cheaper in the United States, all things considered, than in any other country—cheaper than it can long remain. So many are intent on short cuts to riches that the soil is generally neglected, and may be bought amazingly cheap in parts of Connecticut as well as in Iowa or Nebraska. When I was last in Illinois, I rode for some hours beside a gray-coated farmer of some sixty years, who told me this: "I came here thirty years ago, and took up, at $1¼ per acre, a good tract of land, mainly in timber. I am now selling off the timber at $100 per acre, reserving the land." That seems to me a good operation—not so quick as a corner in the stock-market, but far safer. And, while I would advise no man to incur debt, I say most earnestly to all who have means, "Look out the place where you would prefer to live and die; take time to suit yourself thoroughly; choose it with reference to your means, your calling, your expectations, and, if you can pay for it, *buy it*. Do not imagine that land is cheap in the West or the South only; it is to be found cheap in *every* State by those able to own and who know how to use it."

HOW TO TREAT FISH.—The paper called *Our Dumb Animals* proposes that we shall kill fish, instead of allowing them to die by a slow process, after having been taken from their native element. The Dutch kill the fish by making a longitudinal incision under the tail, and the operation, which is performed with a very sharp instrument, can be done so quickly that it is practiced even in the largest fisheries, not excepting those for herring. It is the custom in Holland to kill the fish as soon as he is drawn from the water, while we let him lie in an agony which produces the effect of a sickness on the animal economy, softens the flesh, and gives it the principle of dissolution.

Humorous.

A GOLDEN AGE—Coinage.

POOR relations—Ours with England.

A TABLE of interest—The dinner-table.

THE mouths of milk-cans are fast becoming fashionable "watering-places."

WHAT Magazine should a young man about to pop the question take? The *Gal-axy*.

WHAT Magazine should fisherman take? The *Riverside*.

WHAT Magazine should people fond of music take? *Harper's*.

WHAT Magazine should those who propose going to Europe take? The *Atlantic*.

A TICKLISH Position—Standing upon trifles.

PAY down when you buy, and you won't have to pay up by-and-by.

THE Woman Question—"Is that black hair all your own?"

A GOOD Rule—To keep good company, and be one of the number.

WHEN do apprentices desire most to travel—When they become journey-men.

VANITY Fair says the three ages of a Senator are Mile-age, Post-age, and Patron-age.

POLITICIANS say that it is perfectly natural that those who compose the "ring" should fight for the prize.

AN English bishop said, "If the devil should lose his tail, he could get another where bad spirits are retailed."

HOOD said, "If I were *punished* for every *pun* I shed, I should not have a *puny* shed in which to hide my *punished* head."

RAILWAYS are aristocrats. They teach every man to know his own station, and to stop there.

"WHERE are you going to?" asked one little boy of another, who had slipped and fallen down. "Going to get up," was the blunt reply.

IKE'S last trick was to throw Mrs. Partington's kid gaiter into the alley, and call the old lady down from the third floor to see an alley-gaiter.

"MEIN HERR, do you know what for we call our boy Hans?" "I do not, really." "Well, I tell you. Der reason that we call our boy is—it is ish name."

AN Irishman, writing from the West to a friend, remarked: "Pork is so plenty here that every third man you meet is a hog."

A HAT manufacturer at Noristown claims for himself the title of "Universal Sympathizer," because, he says, he has felt for every one.

"GRIFFITH GAUNT" is being played at Salt-Lake City. He marries fifteen innkeepers' daughters, and the curtain drops on their joint felicity.

THE Young Man who sang "I'm lonely since my mother died," isn't quite so lonely now. His father has married again, and his stepmother makes it lively enough.

AN Englishman paying an Irish shoeblack with rudeness, the "dirty urchin" said: "My honey, all the polish you have is upon your boots, and I guv you that."

A young lady being charged by a gentleman with having trifled with his feelings, very funnily, as she thought, exclaimed:

"Well, I plead jilty."

AN old lady, being asked by her minister what she thought of the doctrine of "total depravity," replied that she thought it a very good doctrine if people would only live up to it.

"WHAT a fine head your boy has!" said an admiring friend. "Yes," said the fond father, "he's a chip of the old block; ain't you sonny?" "I guess so: my teacher said I was a young blockhead."

WANTED.—A padlock to match a circular quay. A ladder to scale the "height of ridiculous." To know the breadth of the broadest hints. Books to stock a "brown study." To know how many Scotch lochs make a full head of hair. To know how many pints are contained in a reef of Trunkey quartz.

MY dear Horatio, I had a very mysterious dream."

"What was it my dear?"

"I dreamed I saw you carried up to heaven in a golden chariot, surrounded by angels clothed in white linen and purple. What is it a sign of dear?"

"It is a sign of a foul stomach, my pet!"

"WHY don't you wheel that barrow of coals, Ned?" said a learned miner to one of his sons. "It is not a very hard job—there is an inclined plane to relieve you." "Ah," replied Ned, who had more relish for wit than work, "the plane may be inclined, but I am not."

A native of Providence complained to an attorney at Paris that he had been cheated by a monk. "What, sir," said Sauteuil, who was present, "a man of your years not to know the monks? There are four things in the world you should always guard against—the face of a woman, the hind part of a mule, the side of a cart, and a monk on all sides."

ERSKINE held the Great Seal for the brief space of fourteen months, and though the loss of office was a serious blow both to his ambition and his purse he could afterwards afford to joke about it. At a dinner party Captain Parry was asked what he and his crew lived upon during the Arctic winter. "We lived chiefly on seals." "And very good living too," said Erskine, "if you only keep them long enough."

AN illiterate negro preacher said to his congregation: "My bredren when de fust man Adam was made, he was ob wet clay, and set up agin de palings to dry."

"Do you say," said one of the congregation, "dat Adam was made ob wet clay, an' set up agin de palings to dry?" "Yes, sar, I do." Who made de palings?" "Git down, sar," said the preacher sternly; "such questions as dat would upset any system of theology."

THE editor of an Iowa paper called on his Chinese washwoman and tried to coax her into taking hold of his under garments. "Printee man dirty shirt was like d—l; no get cleanee; scrubee skin off hands; inkee de d—l to clean off. No want washee for printee; chargee two dollar dozen; cuss 'em."

CREBILLON, the French dramatist, annoyed to see his son adopt a literary career, exclaimed to him petulantly, "Two things I sorely regret—that I have written my last tragedy, and begotten you." "Don't feel any uneasiness on that score," replied the dutiful young man, "for it is currently reported that you are the author of neither the one nor the other."

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BEDFORD, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.

JACOB BOWSER.

BEDFORD, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.

JOHN KEEFE.

BEDFORD, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.

AUGUSTUS GARVER.

BEDFORD, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

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ELI M. FISHER.

BEDFORD, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.

Yours &c. A. F. MILLER.

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BIG SAW

AND SEE A FULL STORE OF EVERYTHING IN THE HARDWARE LINE

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

BOUGHT FOR CASH, AND WILL BE SOLD AS LOW AS FAIR DEALING WILL PERMIT.

MY DESIRE IS NOT ONLY TO SELL GOODS, BUT TO *SELL CHEAP* AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

The stock consists in part of—

CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
AXES, FORKS, SHOVELS,
RAKES, HOES, BRUSH AND
GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CUTLERY IN BEDFORD.
IRON, STEEL,
CARRIAGE FIXINGS,
THIMBLE SKEINS,
HORSE SHOES,
AXLES, SPRINGS,
LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES,
SCREWS,
NAILS, (all kinds,)
GRINDSTONES & FIXTURES,
SADDLERS' &
CABINET-MAKERS' HARDWARE.
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS, (all sizes,)
SOLE-LEATHER,
UPPER, CALF-SKINS,
MOROCCOS, TOPPINGS,
LININGS, LASTS, &C.
LAMPS, SHADES,
PORCELAIN DO.,
BEST COAL OIL.
LANTERNS,
POWDER, SHOT, CAPS,
SAFETY-FUSE,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
SHAFTS and POLES complete.
BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,
ICE-CREAM FREEZERS,
BRUSHES, BROOMS, DOOR-MATS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
FLOWER POTS,
VASES,
HANGING BASKETS,
VALISES,
BARN DOOR ROLLERS and RAIL
PICKS AND MATTOCKS.
ROPE OF ALL KINDS.

T. M. LYNCH.

Bedford, June 4.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection through the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this SARSAPARILLA is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

☞ Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

17decly

Dry Goods, &c.

TO CASH BUYERS!

READ AND SPEAK OF IT!

CME SEE AND BE CONVINCED

G. R. OSTER & CO.

Are now receiving their usual extensive and well assorted

STOCK of NEW and DESIRABLE

WINTER GOODS,

And are now offering

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS

TO

CASH BUYERS!

BRING ALONG YOUR CASH

and we will guarantee to SELL you GOODS as CHEAP as the same MAKE, STYLE and QUALITY can be had in CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL

and get posted on the

CASH PRICES!

before you buy

IT WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

Bedford, Nov. 18, 1869.:3m

TO CASH BUYERS!

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

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NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

Buy your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

Buy your Dry Good's, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

Buy your Dry Good's Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at

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J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

If you want BARGAINS go to

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

If you want to SAVE MONEY go to

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

Bedford, Pa., June 11.

REMOVED

TO THE

COLONADE BUILDING

MILLER & BOWSER

HAVE REMOVED TO THE

COLONADE BUILDING

and offer great bargains in all kinds of goods in order to reduce their stock before making spring purchases. They have on hand

DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.

Look at some of their prices:

CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM. 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.
CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices. Feed and Flour for sale here at all times.

We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.

TERMS—Cash, notes or products. apl3 68

Miscellaneous.

CITIZENS' CO-OPERATIVE

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BEDFORD, PA.

Incorporated, March, 1869, by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

This company is organized on the Co-Operative Mutual Plan.

The membership fee is graded according to the age of the applicant, and is lower than other mutual companies.

The payment of the membership fee entitles the member to a life policy.

Every member in this company has a vote in controlling the funds of the company, and has an equal share in the funds.

The amount of money paid is so little that every one can insure.

This Company is purely a HOME Company.

OFFICERS:

Hon. SAMUEL L. RUSSELL, Prest.
J. R. DURBORROW, Vice Prest.
E. F. KERR, Secretary.
O. E. SHANNON, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

J. M. SHOEMAKER, J. E. WILLIAMS,
T. H. LYONS, J. W. DICKERSON,
D. R. ANDERSON.

Gen. Agent, W. A. EDWARDS.

Circulars, Pamphlets and full particulars given, on application to the Secretary of the company, or to

W. A. EDWARDS,
mar,1'699y1 Gen. Agent, Bedford, Pa

☞ Agents wanted in every County and Township in the State.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD.

On and after Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Accom	Mail.	STATIONS	DOWN TRAINS. Accom	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE5.55	LE 8 40	Huntingdon,	AR10.10	AR4.20
6.02	8.46	Long Siding	10.02	4.12
6.17	9.00	McConnellstown	9.46	3.55
6.24	9.07	Pleasant Grove,	9.37	3.48
6.40	9.22	Markiesburg,	9.22	3.32
6.56	9.38	Coffee Run,	9.03	3.16
7.03	9.46	Rough & Ready	8.55	3.09
7.18	10.01	Cove,	8.40	2.55
7.24	10.05	Fisher's Summit	8.36	2.51
AR7.41	10.20	Saxton,	LE8.20	2.26
	10.43	Riddlesburg,		2.08
	10.52	Hopewell,		2.00
	11.10	Piper's Run,		1.40
	11.29	Tatesville,		1